FBIS

DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 125 *28 June 1983*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

PRAVDA Discusses USSR Arms Freeze Initiative [25 Jun] AA 1
U.S. Claims on Attitude at Arms Talks Questioned AA 4
U.S.-USSR Plenary Meeting at INF Talks Reported AA 4

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Warsaw Pact Meeting Opens in Moscow 28 June BB 1
    TANJUG Reports Opening BB 1
    Morning Session [TANJUG] BB 1
    Questions on Agenda [TANJUG] BB 1
Ceausescu Arrives for Meeting of Socialist Leaders [AGERPRES] BB 2
CEMA Executive Committee Session Begins BB 2
    Executive Convenes BB 2
    Hungary's Marjai in Moscow [MTI] BB 2
    Cuba's Domenech Arrives [Havana] BB 2

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Soviet Press Lauds Foreign Policy, Peace Goals CC 1
    KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Editorial [19 Jun] CC 1
    SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Editorial [23 Jun] CC 2
    IZVESTIYA Editorial [21 Jun] CC 4
USSR Prepared to Pursue 'Course of Peace' [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 22 Jun] CC 6
USSR Greets European Rheumatologists' Congress CC 8
Comments, Slow Progress at UNCTAD Session Reported [Ardatovskiy in IZVESTIYA 22 Jun] CC 9
ILO Convict Labor 'Fabrications' Denounced [Kuznetsov in IZVESTIYA 22 Jun] CC 10

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Foreign Ministry Protests Attack on Soviet Envoy A 1
Further Comment on Shultz Visit to Asian Countries [Gogin] A 1
U.S. Critics of Reagan Arms Talk Policy Cited [SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 24 Jun] A 2
Response to U.S. Congressmen on Jewish Emigration A 3
Shuttle Said Part of Plan To 'Militarize' Space [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 25 Jun] A 5
U.S. Scientists' Response to Soviet Appeal Noted A 5

CHINA

- USSR Central Asia Border With PRC To Reopen [Rome ANSA] B 1

SOUTH ASIA

- DRA Trade Up Despite West's 'Boycott' [Musayelyan in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 25 Jun] D 1
- Afghan Fatherland Front Anniversary Celebrated [Baykov in PRAVDA 26 Jun] D 2
- Kabul Residents Demonstrate for World Peace [PRAVDA 27 Jun] D 2
- Iran 'Should Not Snub' DRA Peaceful Proposal D 3

EASTERN EUROPE

- USSR-Hungarian Cooperation Body Meets in Moscow F 1
  - To 'Accelerate' Proposals [PRAVDA 24 Jun] F 1
  - Protocol Signed [MTI] F 1
  - Officials Attend Reception [MTI] F 2
- USSR Council of Ministers' Condolences to Hungary [PRAVDA 26 Jun] F 2

WESTERN EUROPE

- French Test Neutron Bomb Amid Controversy [Shabayev] G 1
- FRG Publishes Speeches, Articles by Andropov [PRAVDA 28 Jun] G 2
- FRG Minister of Economics in USSR for Meetings G 4
  - Remarks on Upcoming Visit G 4
  - Exchanges Opinions With Tikhonov G 4
  - Meets With Patolichev G 4
  - Summarizes Official Discussions [DPA] G 5
- Bush Continues Tour of West European Countries G 5
  - Arrives in FRG G 5
  - Krefeld Speech Attacked [Zakharov] G 6
  - Interview Statements Assailed [Bogachev] G 6
  - Norwegian Press Conference Held G 8
  - Leaves Norway for Sweden [Kalyagin] G 8
  - 'Unwelcome Guest' G 8
  - Levin Commentary G 9
- CPSU-PCP Bilateral Communique Issued on Relations G 10

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

- PFLP-DFLP Merger, PLO Developments Reported H 1
- PLO's Khalaf Praises Moscow Arabic Service H 1
- Reagan's 'Bid' for Jewish Votes Excoriated [Losev] H 2
- TASS Reports on U.S. AWACS Base in Egypt H 3
- PRAVDA Cites REUTERS on Tudeh Repressions [23 Jun] H 3
- Iranian Poet Cited: Time 'To Slay Owl of War' [Sheftunov] H 4

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

- Soviet-Nicaraguan Talks in Moscow Detailed [PRAVDA 26 Jun] K 1
- CPSU Sends Condolences on Cuban's 'Untimely Death' [PRAVDA 26 Jun] K 2
- Reagan's Central American Policy Criticized K 2
- Chileans Urged To Rise Against Pinochet K 3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

- Officials Address USSR Supreme Soviet Session R 1
  - Kazakh SSR's Ashimov [IZVESTIYA 18 Jun] R 1
  - Donetsk's Obkom's Kachura [IZVESTIYA 18 Jun] R 3
  - Turkmen SSR's Gapurov [IZVESTIYA 18 Jun] R 4
  - Kubyshev Obkom's Muravyev [IZVESTIYA 18 Jun] R 5
  - Menteshashvili Report on Decrees [IZVESTIYA 18 Jun] R 7
- Comparison on PRAVDA Supreme Soviet Editorial R 9
- Recent Leader Appearances, Activities Reported R 10
  - Aliyev, Zimyanin Mark Holiday R 10
  - Grishin Signs Obituary [MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 27 May] R 10
  - Grishin Gives Report [MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 7 Jun] R 10
  - Grishin Attends Meeting R 11
  - Grishin Meets Delegation R 11
  - Grishin Ceremony Participant R 11
  - Kunayev Attends Ceremonies [KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 11 May] R 12
  - Kunayev Receives Conference Members R 12
  - Kunayev Inaugurates Meeting R 12
  - Kunayev, Zimyanin Activities [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 16 Jun] R 13
  - Kunayev Visits Chimkent Oblast R 13
  - Kunayev Addresses Oblast R 13
  - Kuznetsov Presents Awards [IZVESTIYA 15 Jun] R 14
  - Leaders Sign Obituary [IZVESTIYA 16 Jun] R 14
  - Leaders Attend Concert R 14
  - Grishin at Moscow Readings R 15
  - Rashidov at Performance R 15
  - Rashidov at Health Meeting R 15
  - Rashidov Chairs Meeting [PRAVDA VOSTOKA 8 Jun] R 16
  - Romanov Activities Reported [LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 3 Jun] R 16
  - Romanov Delivers Reports [LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 8, 10 Jun] R 17
  - Shevardnadze Visits Theater [SOVETSKAYA KULTURA 31 May] R 17
  - Shevardnadze Attends Session R 17

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Industrial Output Data for Jan-May Published [EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 25] S 1

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Soyuz T-9 Manned Spaceship Launched 27 June U 1
  Missions' Program U 1
  Additional Details U 1
  Linkup Reported U 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Ustinov Addresses Reception for Military Graduates [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 28 Jun] V 1

PRAVDA DISCUSSES USSR ARMS FREEZE INITIATIVE

PM280901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 83 First Edition p 4

[Sitnikov article under the rubric "Disarmament Is the Order of the Day": "Major New Initiative"]

[Text] In accordance with the USSR Supreme Soviet's instructions, the Soviet Government has addressed to the U.S., British, French and Chinese Governments a proposal that all states possessing nuclear weapons freeze all their existing nuclear weapons both quantitatively and qualitatively.

This measure would envisage the ending of the quantitative buildup of all components of the sides' nuclear arsenals, as well as a commitment by them not to deploy new forms and types of nuclear arms. In addition, each side would introduce a moratorium on the holding of all nuclear munitions tests, as well as on the testing of new forms and types of nuclear weapon delivery vehicles.

The observance of the freeze commitments could be effectively monitored by means of national technical facilities. If necessary, some additional measures on a basis of cooperation could be agreed upon and formulated. It is clear that a nuclear freeze would be most effective if it were adopted simultaneously by all nuclear power. But the Soviet Government considers it possible for the USSR and the United States to do this first, with the intention that the other nuclear powers would act similarly.

The ending of the nuclear arms building would be an effective action and one comparatively easy to carry out. It would create a barrier to a further nuclear arms race. Its implementation would not require complicated or lengthy talks.

In the present situation, where the danger of war is increasing, the ending of the nuclear arms buildup is a most urgent task. The destructive power of the nuclear arsenals has reached such dimensions that were it to be set in motion it would threaten mankind with an irreparable tragedy. The task is made acute and topical by the fact that the arms race is entering a new and more dangerous phase as a result of the policy of the most bellicose circles in the United States and other NATO countries. The further accumulation of nuclear weapons and the creation of new weapons systems possessing increased accuracy and destructive potential will lead to a reduction in strategic stability and the further intensification of the risk of nuclear conflict.

It is no coincidence that many public political figures in various countries are turning to the idea of a freeze, which they see as the crucial link in the chain of efforts which must halt the arms race. The United Nations has supported a freeze. On the initiative of India, Mexico, and Sweden, the 37th UN Session adopted resolutions which called on the nuclear states, primarily the USSR and the United States, to freeze their nuclear weapons. The resolutions describe that measure as being of an "exceptionally urgent character" and as a "first step" on the path toward ending the buildup and improvement of nuclear weapons and toward activating the talks on a substantial reduction and qualitative limitation of nuclear weapons. The USSR supported those decisions. The United States and Britain and France -- its nuclear allies in NATO -- refused to support them. A call to the nuclear states to take "urgent practical measures to avert nuclear war" (including halting the testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons) was made by the nonaligned countries in a appeal adopted at their recent conference in Delhi. The idea of a freeze, which is warmly approved by the Soviet public, is receiving increasingly widespread support in Western Europe and particularly in the United States.

That is understandable if you consider official Washington's stubborn striving to carry out unprecedented "arms upgrading" programs. Many states, districts, and cities in the United States have held referendums of a sort in which over 70 percent of the population have supported the ending of the nuclear arms race, an arms freeze, and agreement on arms reduction. Influential public and political figures, senators and congressmen from both the Democratic and the Republican Parties and politicians who have held high posts under various administrations are speaking in the same vein. They include people who are well informed on matters of military policy and strategy and assess the emerging danger in a sober way. The feelings of millions of Americans are also reflected in the U.S. Congress, where debates are under way on draft arms freeze resolutions. A partial result of these debates was the adoption by the House of Representatives of a "compromise resolution" containing an appeal for a "mutual verifiable freeze and reduction of nuclear weapons" by the United States and the USSR.

However, the Washington administration continues to inundate the nuclear freeze supporters with a flood of "arguments" designed to demonstrate the "danger and harm" of ending the expansion of the already gigantic U.S. nuclear arsenals, and at the same time it continues to sow the seeds of doubt about the feasibility of a freeze and its usefulness from the viewpoint of averting nuclear war. Intimidation by means of the "Soviet military superiority" argument remains the main method. It is asserted that a freeze would mean the "maintenance of an unequal and unstable level of nuclear forces" which would "condemn" the United States to a "military and moral lag." The thesis is also being circulated that Washington supports "profound reductions of nuclear arms," which an arms freeze would allegedly hinder. It is asserted that in practice a freeze does not lend itself to verification. And then it is said quite plainly that in the event of a freeze the United States would be deprived of a "position of strength" at the talks with the USSR.

The groundlessness of official Washington's "arguments" has been shown, in particular, by Senators E. Kennedy and M. Hatfield in a book devoted to the arms freeze problem. Speaking of the significance of such a measure from the viewpoint of averting nuclear war, the authors note that, without being a panacea, it "would stop the creation of new weapons and would prevent the two sides from attaining a dangerous first strike capability." Refuting the theses of the USSR's nuclear "superiority," the senators point out that a "freeze would be fair to both sides, since the nuclear might of the United States and the USSR is in equilibrium."

At the moment there exists a favorable basis -- the existence of military strategic equilibrium between the USSR and the United States -- for the implementation of a nuclear freeze. That is an objective reality. The resolution adopted by the 37th UN General Assembly Session on the freeze question clearly says that the USSR and the United States "possess equal nuclear military might" and that between them there exists an "overall approximate parity." This balance has also been acknowledged in Washington -- and by different administrations. The fact of strategic parity was verified and stated during the signing of the SALT II Treaty. And subsequently both the United States and other NATO countries acknowledged the existence of nuclear parity both on a global scale and on a regional plane. Indeed, the USSR has done nothing to upset the prevailing parity.

The Soviet leadership has stated more than once that in the present situation it is inconceivable for anyone to count on achieving military superiority. The USSR is not seeking it either, and that is in accordance with its defensive doctrine. It is obvious that, given the existence of approximate equality of levels of nuclear potential, an understanding on ending the nuclear arms buildup could not harm anyone's security. Not only the two sides but also all other states and the cause of preserving peace as a whole would gain thereby.

A freeze would be a reliable guarantee of the preservation of strategic stability since no side would have reason to fear that the deployment of new nuclear weapons systems would have a destablizing effect. And that means that the danger of the emergence of nuclear conflict would be greatly diminished.

In putting forward the major new initiative, the Soviet Union does not consider a freeze to be an end in itself. It regards that measure as an effective first step on the path toward the reduction and ultimately the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and thereby to the complete elimination of threat of nuclear catastrophe. Our country has supported a radical solution of that kind since nuclear weapons first appeared.

On the table at the Geneva Disarmament Committee there is a document from the USSR and other socialist countries that sets out a program for gradual nuclear disarmament which, were it to be implemented, would result in the ending of the production of nuclear weapons and the gradual elimination of all stockpiles of them. At the strategic arms talks with the United States, the USSR has proposed a substantial reduction of over 25 percent of the number of strategic delivery vehicles, as well as the reduction of the number of nuclear warheads on them to levels lower than at present. At the other talks on nuclear weapons in Europe being held with the United States concurrently the USSR has expressed a readiness to agree on completly freeing the continent from nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical. An alternative has also been proposed -- to being by agreeing on major reductions of nuclear arsenals in Europe on both sides: a reduction in medium-range nuclear facilities of over two-thirds. As a result the USSR would be left with as many missiles as the NATO side -- Britain and France -- now has, and equal low levels would also be established for weapon-carrying aircraft. Finally, the USSR proposed that equality of nuclear potentials in Europe be established at a lower level than at present in terms of both delivery vehicles and warheads, taking into account, of course, the relevant British and French weapons.

A nuclear freeze would immediately considerably improve the atmosphere for reaching mutually acceptable understandings at the current Soviet-U.S. talks, which would be in the interests both of other nuclear states and of all countries and people. Success at the talks is possible if, of course, the two participants work toward reaching agreements on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security and do not try to use them to "disarm" the other side and to legalize plans for achieving military superiority. Proceeding from the existing equality, the USSR advocates taking the path of nuclear arms limitation and reduction so that equality is preserved at all times but at a lower level.

All hopes of holding talks with the Soviet Union from a position of military superiority and of using strength to gain one-sided concessions are futile. If anyone is counting on that, he is nurturing vain illusions. The USSR is prepared to conduct nothing but honest and equitable talks. As Comrade Yu. V. Andorpov again declared at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, our country is doing and will do everything to preserve military party. That position is realistic and politically sound and is in the interests of the USSR and the United States and the cause of preserving peace.

The freezing of all the components that form nuclear arsenals would sharply raise the level of trust in relations among the nuclear states and would make it possible to carry out a decisive turnabout in improving the political atmosphere in the world.

The Soviet Government appeal expresses the hope that the U.S., British, French, and PRC Governments will treat its proposal with full attention and gravity, proceeding from the lofty responsibility that the nuclear powers bear for the preservation of universal peace. The Soviet representatives will be ready at all times to begin discussions with representatives of the above-mentioned states on the relevant specific issues.

In putting forward the freeze proposal, the USSR is again demonstrating its readiness to cooperate in the solution of the central problem of the present day, which affects the fates of the peoples and the future of the planet. The ball is now in the court of the other nuclear states' governments.

U.S. CLAIMS ON ATTITUDE AT ARMS TALKS QUESTIONED

LD261932 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 26 Jun 83

["What Hides Behind Washington's Sham Flexibility" -- TASS headline]

[Text] New York June 26 TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan, in his radio address to West Germans, has asserted that the United States undertakes serious efforts at the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe with a view to carrying out large-scale and effectively verifiably cuts of the Soviet and American nuclear forces at lower and more stable levels. The newspaper NEW YORK TIMES, quoting a highly placed official in the U.S. Administration, claims that at a time when Washington advances at these talks "new and flexible proposals," the Soviet Union sticks to a "tough stand" as regards the American "initiatives."

Both official statements of this kind and the press campaign in the United States are nothing but attempts to misinform the American and world public. Their aim is to neutralise the mounting opposition to Washington's militarist preparations and, above all, to the stationing of most advanced American nuclear-missile systems in Western Europe. Seeking to portray itself as an advocate of curbing the arms race and of disarmament, as a serious partner in the talks, prattling about its "peacefulness" and "flexibility," the White House in fact discards the Soviet Union's constructive proposals, and presses for the change of the strategic balance of forces in its favour and unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union.

The Reagan administration's true aims were revealed, for example, during the recent talks between British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger. What they discussed were the concrete plans of basing American cruise missiles on British territory, deepening of military strategic links between the two countries, and other questions of nuclear warpreparations, rather than ways to avert the threat of nuclear conflict.

U.S.-USSR PLENARY MEETING AT INF TALKS REPORTED

LD281123 Moscow TASS in English 1109 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Geneva June 28 TASS -- The delegations from the Soviet Union and the United States at the talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe held their plenary meeting here today.

WARSAW PACT MEETING OPENS IN MOSCOW 28 JUNE

TANJUG Reports Opening

AU280840 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0732 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- The meeting of heads of parties and states and defense ministers of Warsaw Pact member countries began in the Kremlin today at 1100 Moscow time. It is expected that the main topic of the meeting will be relations between the two blocs in the light of the military-nuclear equilibrium.

Morning Session

AU281138 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1131 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- The morning session of the heads of the parties and states, and the defense ministers of the Warsaw Pact member countries, concluded its work after 2 hours, at 1300 Moscow time.

The Soviet information media have not yet officially announced this summit meeting, for until now there have been no reports nor announcements about its being held. In well-informed but unofficial Moscow circles it is asserted that the heads of the parties and states will continue their meeting this afternoon, and in the evening the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee will host a festive dinner in honor of the distinguished guests.

Questions on Agenda

LD271907 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1752 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, 27 June (TANJUG) -- Three main questions are on the agenda of the meeting of the party and state leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member countries tomorrow. First, there is an analysis of the military and political situation in light of the U.S.-Soviet missile crisis and of the deadlock in the Geneva and Vienna disarmament talks, and in light of the Madrid CSCE meeting. From that there flows another question: the adoption of "adequate" measures by the East European military alliance in order to preserve the established nuclear military balance with NATO. The USSR is expected to lift its "unilateral moratorium" on the deployment of SS20 missiles. It is expected that these weapons, with agreement of Moscow's allies which has already been obtained, will begin to be deployed in the GDR, CSSR, and Hungary or other members of the Warsaw Treaty. This is claimed by domestic information sources. It has also been intimated recently by Moscow news which noted that the Soviet Union "has accepted the NATO nuclear challenge."

The third question which the East European party and state leaders are expected to discuss is "the economic war" which, according to the analyses in Moscow, was intimated by the meeting "of the Seven" in Williamsburg. However, in the context of these dominant questions of the military, political, and economic situation which, as is claimed unofficially, were the reason for the summit meeting, ideological problems cannot be avoided either because of the "imperialist crusade" against socialist countries.

The Soviet information sources, which only today lifted the veil of secrecy from the Warsaw Treaty summit meeting tomorrow, are quoting excerpts from Andropov's speech at the last CPSU Central Committee meeting. On that occasion he noted that the entire postwar period passed in a "sharp confrontation between the two political systems -- socialism and imperialism -- and that in many respects the future of the world will depend on the outcome of that struggle." According to Soviet analyses, detente is in a crisis and as a result the wheel of history is going back to the period of the years of the cold war in the fifties when the world was divided ideologically and when the need for peaceful coexistence between the two political and ideological-military blocs facing the catastrophe of a nuclear war was being stressed.

According to the conclusions of the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, this requires that the so-called socialist community of nations "close" ranks on the military, political-ideological, and economic planes within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty and of CEMA. According to unofficial evaluations here, these are the main reasons for this unplanned summit meeting whose document, containing a mere 600 words, has allegedly already been agreed on. The document will be released at the end of the 2-day meeting. In addition, according to the same sources, the meeting is to replace the present practice of the so-called Crimean meetings which will not be held this year.

CEAUSESCU ARRIVES FOR MEETING OF SOCIALIST LEADERS

AU271844 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 27/6/1983 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, arrived in Moscow on June 27 in the afternoon to attend the meeting of party and state leaders from some European socialist countries. At the Vnukovo Airport, the RCP and Romanian state leader was welcomed by A.A. Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of foreign affairs; C.I. Marchuk, member of the CC of the CPSU, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, and other officials of the host-country.

CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SESSION BEGINS

Executive Convenes

LD280930 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] The Executive of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance convenes for a meeting in Moscow today. The delegations from six East European socialist countries, the USSR, Mongolia, Vietnam and Cuba which make up its membership, are led by deputy prime ministers. They will discuss, among other things, the coordination of national development programs for the next 5-year period that ends in 1990 and the implementation of their agreement on designing and making industrial robots.

Hungary's Marjai in Moscow

LD262048 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, June 26 (MTI) -- Vice-Premier Jozsef Marjai, Hungary's permanent representative to the CMEA, Sunday arrived in Moscow at the head of a delegation to attend the 106th session of the CMEA Executive Committee.

Cuba's Domenech Arrives

FL271331 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1250 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow -- Joel Domenech, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers and member of the Communist Party of Cuba's Central Committee, has arrived here to attend a meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee. Domenech was met by CEMA Secretary General Nikolay Faddeyev, Cuban Ambassador Rene Anillo Capote and other officials.

SOVIET PRESS LAUDS FOREIGN POLICY, PEACE GOALS

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Editorial

PM262027 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Jun 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "A Course of Creation"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet people's life is filled with events of historic importance. A CPSU Central Committee Plenum has been held which discussed the report "Topical Questions of the Party's Ideological and Mass Political Work" and adopted an appropriate resolution. The plenum heard a long speech by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The propositions and conclusions of his policy speech have aroused a great public response in our country and abroad. They have received nationwide approval and the fervent support of the participants in the recent 8th session of the 10th USSR Supreme Soviet.

The deputies of the supreme legislative organ unanimously adopted a resolution on Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which serves the highest interests of our society and state and the cause of building communism. The session discussed the questions "On the International Situation and the Soviet Union's Foreign Policy" and "On the USSR Draft Law on Labor Collectives and the Enhancing of Their Role in the Management of Enterprises, Institutions, and Organizations".

The further consolidation of the unity of the party and the people, the continuity of our domestic and foreign policy course, and the measures -- which have won nationwide approval -- aimed at further improving the motherland's economic and defense might are indissolubly linked with Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's activity as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum is a major contribution to the theory and practice of building communism.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum analyzed in depth the specific features of the present international situation and revealed the Soviet Union's constructive foreign policy whose cornerstone is the preservation of peace on earth.

The Soviet Union's course toward peace and safeguarding international security is opposed by the aggressive policy of extreme reactionary forces, headed by U.S. imperialism, which have sharply increased their activity. This policy is spearheaded against the USSR and the socialist countries. It is expressed in the unrestrained arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, launched by imperialism, in U.S. doctrines geared toward the unleashing of nuclear war, and in the striving of Washington and the NATO ringleaders to upset the prevailing balance of military-strategic forces between the two social systems and to achieve military superiority.

The Soviet Union firmly rejects this policy. The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session warned again that it is foolish for anyone to count on achieving military superiority over the USSR. Our party and our state intend to continue to do everything necessary to safeguard the security of their country and of their friends and allies, and to increase the Soviet Armed Forces' combat might. Fervently approving this firm, principled position, Soviet servicement are declaring their determination to scale the heights of military skill with even greater persistence and to tirelessly improve the combat readiness of the Army and the Navy.

Our heroic people are resolving the complex tasks of communist creation with confidence and optimism. Armed by the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum with clear guidelines for the future, they are closing their ranks even more tightly around the Leninist party and are mobilizing all their efforts to implement its colossal plans and achieve new successes in strengthening the motherland's might.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Editorial

PM270958 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Jun 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "For All Who Live on Earth"]

[Excerpts] People on the various continents of the earth greeted the news from Moscow last week with deep satisfaction. Today the mass media abroad are continuing to comment animatedly on the speech delivered by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, the documents of the USSR Supreme Soviet session, and the Soviet state's major new foreign policy acts. The planet's peoples were able to satisfy themselves once again about the immense efforts the CPSU and Soviet state are making to secure a durable and reliable peace on earth.

The policy of the aggressive imperialist forces runs counter to our resolute peace course. The bellicosity of the most fervent reactionaries, the U.S. imperialist above all, has increased sharply. It is they who are really seeking to export counterrevolution and crudely impede, via armed force, the revolutionary processes taking place in the world. The West's militarist circles would like to reverse the course of history, but this policy's adventurism is being appreciated by an increasingly large number of people in the world. They are opposing it with ever increasing determination.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum emphasized how important it is to spread the truth about socialism, the life of truly free peoples, the socialist states' aims and tasks, their creative work, and their policy of peace. This truth must become the property of the people's masses in diverse corners of the earth. The task also lies in resolutely unmasking the lies and subversive nature of imperialist propaganda.

The Leninist foreign policy's strength lies in its truth. The peace-loving principles and aims of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union are immutable. Its good will and readiness for good-neighborliness and peaceful cooperation are unswerving. The Soviet Union is the author of many important initiatives aimed at maintaining peace. The Soviet Union's proposals, whose implementation could push back the danger of war still further or remove this threat completely, have still not met with a response in the West. All sorts of obstacles have been erected even though our initiatives contain wholly realistic, practical measures aimed at halting the senseless arms race and extinguishing centers of conflict at all the world's danger points. Our policy proceeds from the premise that peace is not served when antagonism is aroused in relations between states, when they resort to unscrupulous methods, and when they sow distrust and suspicion. Presumptious advocacy of the rolling back of socialism, unbridled anti-Sovietism, and calls for a crusade against socialism are seriously complicating and poisoning the international atmosphere. It is difficult in such an atmosphere to try to resolve the global problems in which all mankind is really interested: energy, food, freeing the oceans and space for peaceful purposes, and the problem of environmental protection.

Many lofty words about ethics are currently being uttered in Washington. But of what sort of ethics can people speak who resort to lies and who state that the threat to peace stems from the state whose peoples have ceaselessly waged a struggle for peace for 65 years, and which won the right to freedom and a happy future at the cost of the lives of 20 million of its finest sons and daughters? Some 42 years ago the darkest forces of reaction tried to question the might of socialism. The whole world knows of what heroic deeds a truly free people, which had decided its fate in 1917 and which stood up in defense of its own system in the heroic year 1941, proved capable.

The Soviet Union rejects the very idea of war -- and nuclear war all the more so -- as immoral and criminal. The Soviet Union considers the use of space for military purposes reckless and criminal. It considers the very thought of using chemical weapons criminal. But the transatlantic moralists meanwhile are concerning themselves with the militarization of space, developing lethal types of chemical weapons, stockpiling whole mountains of weapons, and thinking about how to produce new and more ghastly weapons and, what is more, impose them on other countries which they have turned into targets in the event of nuclear conflict.

In the Soviet Union there are no supporters of a competition with the West in the military sphere. But we will continue to do all that is required to ensure the security of our country and that of its friends and allies. The relaxation of tension in relations between states with different sociopolitical systems in the seventies forced the cold war to retreat. The world of the eighties is faced with a choice: it will either have a new spiral of the nuclear arms race imposed on it, or the peoples will be able to give a decisive "no" to this course. The issue of relations between East and West stands as follows: dangerous confrontation, which could lead to catastrophe, or cooperation for the sake of peace. Soviet people stand resolutely for cooperation. They believe in the triumph of reason. It is socialism which in our time acts as the most consistent defender of sound principles in international relations, the defender of the interests of detente and peace, of the interests of all people and all mankind.

The USSR Supreme Soviet unanimously approved the USSR Government's activity in the practical implementation of the Leninist foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and the measures to strengthen the Soviet Union's defense capability and ensure its allies' security. These measures are being taken in the light of the actual military and political situation prevailing in the world. Their aim is to maintain the existing balance of forces, which in present conditions is a reliable guarantee against the unleashing of a nuclear war.

Mankind is going through a crucial period. Today it is necessary to do everything to halt the arms race. It is necessary to do everything to return the world to the path of detente and to strengthen peace. This idea permeated both the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and our state's Supreme Soviet session. It is not simply words. They have been backed up by concrete actions and proposals.

If all the other nuclear powers pledge, following the Soviet Union's example, not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and if they implement the Warsaw Pact countries' proposal to conclude a treaty between them and the NATO countries on the nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace, then the peoples of our planet can be more confident about their own future and that of their children.

The USSR Supreme Soviet instructed the Soviet Government to present a proposal to the governments of the United States, Great Britain, France, and China that all nuclear powers should simultaneously freeze all the nuclear weapons they possess both quantitatively and qualitatively. On 21 June the text of the USSR Supreme Soviet Resolution of 16 June 1983 and Soviet Government memorandums addressed to the governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and China were handed to the American, British, French, and Chinese ambassadors at the USSR Foreign Ministry.

We in the Soviet Union are convinced that the adoption of the Soviet proposal would sharply increase the degree of trust in relations between states possessing nuclear weapons and would enable a decisive improvement in the general atmosphere in the world to be accomplished. The ultimate result of this action is the complete elimination of weapons.

The USSR Supreme Soviet expressed the hope that the supreme legislative organs and governments of the United States, Great Britain, France, and China will adopt a responsible stance with regard to the Soviet proposal and will show political will. The interests of all the planet's peoples demand this. The vicious circle of the arms race must be broken once and for all!

IZVESTIYA Editorial

PM270814 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Following Course of Peace and Creation"]

[Text] Every dav an avalanche of problems descends on the inhabitants of our planet, who are not indifferent to what is happening. They hear and read about food, energy, environmental conservation, the development of the ocean depths and the expanses of space.... Is it possible to list everything by which the planet lives! And, of course, the problem of problems -- how to avoid war and strengthen the peoples' security.

Present-day international life is a multilevel, motley, complex picture, and a most alarming one. In many countries, shots are thundering almost incessantly -- centers of military, social, racial, and religious conflict erupt again and again. The pernicious spiral of the arms race is being cranked increasingly rapidly and extensively. The propaganda of war is being conducted increasingly loudly and impudently. The military-industrial complexes are shamelessly growing fat on their fabulous profits and becoming insolent as a result of being permitted everything. Their stooges in governments and the propaganda apparatus -- also businessmen, only businessmen dallying in politics -- cite God and lofty morals while sowing distrust and suspicion among the peoples, stoking hostility, and resorting to dishonest methods and overt acts of provocation.

Yes, the world today is troubled and complex. It is sometimes hard to understand the intricacies of facts, events, and phenomena. To help us see the essence of what is taking place and reveal the mainsprings of world politics we have the reliable compass that is Marxist-Leninist teaching. Soviet foreign policy relies on its granite foundation.

If we single out the main item in world politics, then the course of international events is determined by the antagonism between two lines: one toward the preservation and consolidation of peace, the opposite line toward undermining the foundations of peace. The Soviet Union and its allies, the socialist countries, and the overwhelming majority of states, including those which belong to a different social system, wholly and fully support the former line and pursue a peace-loving foreign policy. Our country bears aloft the banner of peace raised by the party and people back during Great October. Never in its entire history has our fatherland let this sacred banner fall or besmirched it in any way. Now the three mighty revolutionary currents of the present day -- world socialism, the international workers movement, and national liberation forces -- have rallied beneath it.

They are opposed by the extreme reactionary forces, headed by U.S. imperialism, which are the champions of confrontation, the apologists of cold war, the inciters of nuclear war. They are making desperate attempts to reverse the course of history. This policy is doomed to fail. But its adventurism makes it extremely dangerous to mankind. An attempt to resolve the historic dispute between the two world social systems through military confrontation would be fatal to mankind. That is why the aggressive militarist policy of imperialism is meeting with such powerful, mounting resistance from the peoples -- their voice is to be heard most strongly at the World Assembly "For Peace and Life and Against Nuclear War" opening in Prague.

The nature of the further development of relationships between the two systems, that is, essentially, the question of preserving world peace, is now and for the foreseeable future the pivotal problem of the foreign policy of our party and the Soviet state.

Foreign policy has taken a prominent place among the most important avenues of the multifaceted creative work of the party and Soviet people envisaged by the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the 8th USSR Supreme Soviet Session. The Soviet people's attention was riveted on these very important political events in the life of our party and country, and the progressive world public greeted their results with tremendous interest.

Our friends and fellow thinkers abroad have become accustomed to hearing the voice of wisdom, reason, and hope from the lofty platform of Moscow forums. Soviet people have always been, and continue to be, deeply interested in the external conditions in which they will have to live and work. Our people well know the price of peace and want it more than anything in the world. Love of peace, the desire to live in peace with all peoples of the world and to cooperate with them -- it is here that the socialist civilization mentioned at the plenum is manifested. The decisions and documents of the plenum and session and the election of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium have met with unanimous support and full approval everywhere.

It is notable and extremely important that the new draft of the CPSU program being prepared in accordance with the 26th congress decision will update many clauses of the program concerning international problems. The need for this is dictated by the experience of world development over the past 25 years.

The USSR Supreme Soviet session expressed itself unanimously, authoritatively, and firmly in defense of peace, for its consolidation and development, and against those who undermine detente. Having heard and discussed the report delivered by Comrade A.A. Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR foreign minister, "On the International Situation and the Foreign Policy of the Soviet Union," the USSR Supreme Soviet adopted a resolution. It wholly and fully approves the activity of the USSR Government in the practical implementation of the Leninist foreign policy course of the CPSU and Soviet state.

Behind this terse approval lies the consistent and tireless struggle which the Soviet state is waging in the international arena. Its goal is the same as at the dawn of Soviet power -- peace, which is inseparable from socialism and is its ideal. Soviet foreign policy is utterly devoid of considerations of expediency and unpredictability.

The most important avenues of Soviet foreign policy are written in the USSR Constitution in what are truly letters of gold.

They are the defense of the Soviet Union's state interests and the consolidation of world socialism's positions.

They are the support of the peoples' struggle for national liberation and social progress.

They are the prevention of aggressive wars, the attainment of universal and complete disarmament, and the consistent implementation of the principle of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

All this is incorporated in the Soviet state's specific steps in the world arena.

How many times has the world welcomed the Soviet Union's clear, peace-loving actions and proposals, exuding conviction? They are also contained in the USSR Supreme Soviet resolution adopted by the session just ended. In it the USSR Supreme Soviet instructs the Soviet Government to suggest to the governments of the United States, Britain, France, and the PRC that all nuclear powers simultaneously freeze all their nuclear arms quantitatively and qualitatively.

It is hard to exaggerate the importance of this new peace-loving step by the Soviet Government. The suggested freeze on nuclear arsenals would sharply increase the level of confidence in relations between states with such weapons and would moake it possible to effect a resolute turn toward normalizing the atmosphere in the world. This effective and comparatively feasible action could be the departure point for a further reduction and ultimately the total abolition of nuclear arms. It would create a more favorable atmosphere for attaining mutually acceptable accords at the Soviet-U.S. talks underway on the limitation and and reduction of strategic arms and of nuclear arms in Europe, in accordance with the principle of equality and identical security.

It is now a case of the political will of the governments to which the Soviet Government is appealing and of their desire to adopt a responsible, constructive stance.

As for Soviet foreign policy, its active, beneficial role in world development has been graphically expressed once again in the results of the work of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session. Soviet people, who are strengthening the might of the socialist motherland by their selfless labor, welcomed with the most profound satisfaction Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's words: "The Soviet Union will do everything in its power to ensure a tranquil, peaceful future for present and future generations. That is the goal of our policy and we will not deviate from it."

These words contain the Soviet people's treasured wish, their firm will, and their unswerving certainty in their own powers.

USSR PREPARED TO PURSUE 'COURSE OF PEACE'

PM240926 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 22 Jun 83 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh "Observer's Opinion": "Moscow's Confident Voice"]

[Text] In these days of general alarm that is thickening over the planet, at this difficult hour for mankind, never before experienced in history, a calm and sober voice has sounded from Moscow -- the voice of peace.

With all the aspects and multifaceted results of the work of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet, a main, single feature overshadows all others. The Soviet Union did not just confirm that it intends to defend peace at any price and rid the peoples from the threat of nuclear destruction. It confirmed that its entire development and all its plans for the decades to come, and maybe even mankind's life in the next century, are linked to lasting and reliable peace. This is the meaning of the speeches made at the plenum and at the session by leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state and of the decisions taken.

Those who hate the USSR and socialism hastened, of course, to attach to everything that happened in those days -- days that were important for our country and for all peoples -- the worn-out label of "propaganda." But this time, too, the haste proved inappropriate, and some people even looked absurd.

This happened because people should not have been satisfied with learning about the essence of the matter either from the one and one-half page reports on the Moscow documents or from the malicious commentaries by the CIA organ READERS DIGEST magazine (according to rumors, the favorite publication of the present White House chief). Let us not flatter ourselves: Even if the impossible had happened and the U.S. President had read the plenum and session materials from cover to cover, he would have hardly altered his views. But it is in the interests of the U.S. people themselves, in the first place, to be objectively informed about what was said in Moscow, or at least it ought to be.

They cannot, for example, ignore the statement by Yu.V. Andropov, leader of the CPSU and head of the Soviet state, contained in his speech at the plenum: "Our goal is not simply to prevent wars. We are striving for a fundamental improvement in international relations and for the strengthening and development of all good principles in these relations. We will strive to achieve respect for the sovereign rights of states and peoples and strict observance of the principles of international law, which implerialism increasingly tries to ignore or trample."

It would be an inexcusable delusion to consider this statement "propaganda."

It would not be at all out of place for people to be informed about the fact that the plenum proposed that the new edition of the CPSU program should clearly state: In our times it is socialism that emerges as the most consistent champion of healthy principles in international relations and as the defender of the interests of detente and peace, the interests of every people and of all mankind.

People also ought to report to the U.S. President about the USSR Supreme Soviet proposal referring to what the peoples, including the U.S. people, want today more than anything else: for the nuclear powers to simultaneously freeze all theur nuclear weapons, both quantitatively and qualitatively. It is necessary to say that the implementation of this intiative, dictated by only one factor -- the interests of eliminating the threat of universal destruction -- would sharply raise the level of trust between states possessing nuclear weapons and would reassure all other countries, making it possible to make a radical turnabout toward improving the political atmosphere in the world.

The cause of world peace would benefit greatly if the present U.S. leaders also engaged in such "propaganda." Why should they not, for example, officially announce their rejection of the Pentagon doctrines of waging "limited" or "protracted" nuclear wars" What is there to stop them, following the Soviet Union's example, from proclaiming their refusal to be the first to use nuclear weapons? Finally, why should they not respond to the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal and agree to freeze nuclear weapons?

No, all this not only fails to inspire them, but even causes convulsions in their camp. Why? Do nuclear weapons not present the same threat for all? Could they possibly believe that the threat for some is greater and for others smaller -- albeit very slightly? Very doubtful, insofar as we are talking about elementary matters that are known today not only to military strategists but also to every new recruit.

The proposals by the USSR and the other socialist community states do not suit the Washington politicians, the representatives of the U.S. military-industrial complex, or the NATO leaders because they are contrary to their plans for attaining military superiority. Why do they need it? This is an open secret. The forces of imperialism are striving to upset the existing military and strategic equilibrium to their advantage so as to impose their diktat on the world, take what does not belong to them, and settle their accounts with other countries and peoples with impunity. This is why they start the production of new weapons systems and proclaim "crusades."

We need to be quite clear here: They will never succeed in disturbing the military and strategic equilibrium between socialism and imperialism. "The creation of this equilibrium is one of the most important results of the last decades," Yu.V. Andropov stressed in his plenum speech. "It cost our people and the peoples of the other socialist community countries considerable resources and money, and we will not let it be broken." That is the way things stand -- and that is final. We will not give way in this competition between the two systems, although we wish to stop it the moment reciprocity is shown by the other side. We actually propose competition in something else: in the quest for ways toward lasting peace, in practical deeds to dispel the fear that has taken hold of men's hearts.

We are well aware that the leaders of the United States and other NATO countries have failed the test of detente and are not ready for such competition. The CPSU Central Committee plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet sessions have shown that, not forgetting for one moment the interests of our defense capability, we are nonetheless intending to follow our previous course, the course of peace.

USSR GREETS EUROPEAN RHEUMATOLOGISTS' CONGRESS

LD261225 Moscow TASS in English 1219 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 26 TASS -- Follows full text of a message of greetings from the Council of Ministers of the USSR to the participants in the Tenth European Congress of Rheumatologists:

"To the participants and guests of the Tenth European Congress of Rheumatologists:

"The Council of Ministers of the USSR is greeting the participants and guests of the Tenth European Congress of Rheumatologists who have gathered in Moscow to discuss the topical tasks of present-day rheumatology.

"Broad international scientific cooperation and the pooling of the efforts of scientists have always brought and bring positive results, promote an acceleration of progress in all fields of human knowledge. We are convinced that the work of your congress, too, in which prominent scientists and specialists from many countries of the world are taking part, will undoubtedly become a marked contribution to the development of medical science, to the prevention and treatment of rheumatic disease. In the Soviet Union matters of the developmentof medical science and protection of people's health are given paramount attention.

"The significance of international cooperation of scientists and specialists is not only in the solution of professional tasks but also in the fact that it promotes mutual understanding and trust between states, irrespective of their social system, and stronger friendship among the peoples. This is particularly essential in our anxious time when, through the fault of the imperialist forces, tremendous resources are squandered for the senseless arms race which has brought mankind to real danger of a nuclear catastrophe. To prevent it is the duty of every sober-minded person and first of all of the members of the most humane profession -- physicians who are called upon to preserve life and health of people.

"In our days the struggle for the health of people is inseparable from the struggle for peace. This is why the government of the USSR, expressing the Soviet people's striving for peace, regards with great attention the recommendations and proposals of medical scientists who have united in the international movement 'Physicians of the World for the Prevention of Nuclear War'.

"We express hope that the health service workers will continue to uphold the great cause of peace on our planet.

"We wish all the participants in the congress fruitful activities, new scientific achievements, and successful solution of lofty tasks facing you."

[Signed] The Council of Ministers of the USSR

COMMENTS, SLOW PROGRESS AT UNCTAD SESSION REPORTED

PM240825 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent V. Ardatovskiy dispatch under the rubric "International Commentary": "UNCTAD Session: Problems and Prospects"]

[Text] The Sixth UNCTAD Session has completed its general discussion. There were speeches from 117 people representing from continents and international organizations.

Summarizing the results of the discussion, L. Mojsov, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs, who is chairing the session, noted its constructive atmosphere and unanimity in stating that international trade and economic relations must be improved. The commissions are now formulating specific recommendations on the main problems of UNCTAD's activity, and a general declaration of the Belgrade Session is in preparation.

Many delegates' speeches expressed the idea that the stable progress of world economic development is impossible without detente and disarmament and that UNCTAD cannot stand aside from the struggle to consolidate peace.

The socialist countries' delegations are making an active contribution to UNCTAD's work. The session noted that the CEMA countries maintain economic and trade relations with 30 Asian, 45 African, and 22 Latin American countries. The GDR, CSSR, Bulgarian, and Ukrainian delegates cited specific figures on the socialist states' assistance to developing countries. As a percentage of national income, the volume of that assistance exceeds the corresponding indicators of the United States, the FRG, France, and most other Western states.

The UNCTAD session participants were given a graphic picture of the desperate position in which the developing countries find themselves because of the discriminatory policy of the United States and other developed Western states. The debate addressed many sharp words to the IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development [IBRD]. Citing his own country's experience, the Tanzanian delegate accused them of providing credits hedged with prior demands which amount to interference in its internal affairs. Iran's representative condemned the IMF for granting a loan to the criminal racist South African regime. The IMF and IBRD were subjected to comprehensive criticism in the speech of I. Zakaria, WFTU general secretary.

However, the representatives of the United States and some other leading Western countries continued to lavish praise on the IMF and the IBRD -- which is perfectly natural, since it is they who give the orders in those organizations. At the same time they issued importunate appeals to the developing countries to open their doors wide to Western private capital. They gilded their speeches with a high-flying condemnation of the policy of protectionism, and with appeals for the "liberalization of world trade". But in so doing they avoided all references to the fact that it is the West's policy that has brought the world economy to its present grave position. U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Kenneth Dam stonewalled in Belgrade on the issue of raw material prices and noted that hopes for the conclusion of new agreements in that sphere are "unrealistic."

A number of Arab countries' speakers and the South-West Africa People's Organization representatives warmly approved the inclusion of the economic situation of the Palestinian and Namibian peoples on the present UNCTAD session's agenda, despite the fact that Israel and the United States voted against it. The UNCTAD Secretariat has already published research on the Namibian economy which will be of considerable assistance after that country has achieved independence.

The work of the 6th UNCTAD Session is encountering considerable difficulties brought about by the opposition of conservative and imperialist forces. But it is the general belief that the Belgrade Forum will undoubtedly make its contribution to the cause of improving the economic situation in the world.

ILO CONVICT LABOR 'FABRICATIONS' DENOUNCED

PM231216 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent V. Kuznetsov dispatch under the **Rubric:** "Red-Handed": "Unworthy Fuss"]

[Text] Geneva [no date given] -- Is it possible to release a dead duck time and again after it has died a natural death? Apparently it is, provided you touch up the faded plumage a little and send a message to THE WALL STREET JOURNAL. That was what was done by the press office of the ILO, whose headquarters are located in Geneva and which sent the U.S. newspaper a letter on the subject of..."convict labor" on the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod main gas pipeline.

The letter made no mention of the fact that authoritative evidence from Austrian, West German, and other representatives of the Western business world, and from journalists, utterly exposed the second-rate attempt to undermine the large-scale deal for the supply of Soviet gas to Western Europe. Nor did the letter mention the fact that in the second half of 1982 an ILO representative who was visiting the USSR and who asked about the "use of forced labor in the construction of the pipeline" received in reply an official invitation from the AUCCTU leadership to visit the pipeline route and to see for himself the falseness of the anti-Soviet fabrications. For some reason the high-ranking Geneva envoy turned that proposal down. Then, in November, the AUCCTU officially renewed the invitation to the ILO leadership to send their observers to the construction of the gas pipeline.

Addressing a subsequent press conference in Geneva, an ILO press office spokesman expressed satisfaction at the Soviet side's stance. A few months passed and, judging by the remarks of press office staffers at press conferences in Geneva's Palais des Nations, the impression was being created that the ILO was trying to gloss over the awkward position in which some staffers had found themselves by taking up the anti-Soviet fabrications.

Everything seemed to be back to normal until suddenly, on the eve of an ILO Administrative Council Session, the press office brought out its dead duck in the U.S. newspaper. [illegible] again tried to don the undersized pants of lies, clearly hoping to profit at the expense of the Soviet gas pipeline at the council sessions which were to be held.

AUCCTU Deputy Chairman V.I. Prokhorov unmasked these clumsy attempts when addressing a press conference. He stressed that the anti-Soviet fuss over the construction of the Siberia to Western Europe gas pipeline was an attempt to increase economic pressure on the Soviet Union by means of even more political blackmail. He expressed regret that the ILO had allowed itself to become involved in provocative campaigns having nothing to do with the ILO's main tasks.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS ATTACK ON SOVIET ENVOY

LD241749 Moscow TASS in English 1744 GMT 24 Jun 83

["Resolute Protest" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 24 TASS -- As it was already reported in the press, a bandit attack on Consul of the USSR General Consulate in San Francisco O.V. Plotnikov was made on June 22.

A note of the USSR Foreign Ministry was presented to the United States Embassy in Moscow today. The note expresses a resolute protest over this terroristic act, contains the demand that those guilty be strictly punished, and also demands that the U.S. authorities take effective measures to guarantee security and normal conditions of the activity of Soviet missions and their personnel in the United States.

FURTHER COMMENT ON SHULTZ VISIT TO ASIAN COUNTRIES

BK271300 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1330 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Aleksandr (Gogin) commentary: "A Tour With a Dangerous Background"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has left for a tour of four Asian countries. He is scheduled to visit the Philippines, Thailand, India, and Pakistan. In Bangkok, the head of the U.S. State Department reportedly will take part in the ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting with Western representatives. The U.S. press has commented that in his talks George Shultz will make an effort to have the ASEAN countries support a new U.S. policy in that part of the world. What are the objectives of the so-called new Reagan administration policy in Asia?

The answer to this question can be taken from speeches made by Shultz himself, whom the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW of Hong Kong describes as the main architect of the new U.S. attitude toward Asian problems. It is the U.S. belief that large regions of this continent -- the Middle East and Southeast Asia -- form a so-called zone of vital interests of the United States. This means, practically, that the United States takes upon itself the right of controlling the income from and sale of fuel oil and raw materials in these regions and shipping lanes in the Pacific and Mediterranean.

Naturally, the United States is aware that such [words indistinct] pretentions contradict widely recognized international norms of law and [words indistinct] Asian peoples to strengthen their sovereignty in the economic and political sectors. Therefore, the U.S. Government hopes to realize its new Asian policy mainly in the military way. It is with this objective in mind that the so-called Central Command of the Rapid Deployment Force of the United States was established at the beginning of 1983. It is the Pentagon's wish to deploy the interventionist forces in the Middle East or in Southeast Asia if changes take place there which are not beneficial to the U.S. monopolies and military. At the same time, the United States is attempting to enlist the cooperation of a chain of highly strategically positioned countries on this continent in making its military preparations.

George Shultz has stressed: The United States cannot defend its interests by acting only from America and Europe; we need the cooperation of developing countries in order to obtain the right to build military bases. Foremost in his mind are Pakistan, which is located on the route to the oil-rich Persian Gulf, and the ASEAN countries, which are spread on the crossroads of the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

Therefore, it is no mere coincidence that the U.S. press has described Manila, Bangkok, and Islamabad as key places in the current diplomatic tour of Secretary of State Shultz. It has been reported in the Asian media that Islamabad has given the Pentagon several electronic intelligence gathering bases to ensure the operation of the Rapid Deployment Force. The regional headquarters of this force, according to certain (?sources), will also be located in that country.

Pressured by the United States recently, the Philippines concluded with the United States a new agreement on U.S. military bases in that country. Basically, the Philippines has given the Pentagon the freedom to utilize the Clark Field and Subic Bay military bases upon the outbreak of a local conflict involving the United States.

According to observers, in his talks in Manila and Islamabad George Shultz will try to expand the agrements in order to increase the commitments of the Pentagon's partners to its preparations in Asia. For example, in the Pentagon at present, there is talk about the early stationing in Pakistan and the ASEAN countries of vanguard contingents of the Rapid Deployment Force. The U.S. stragegists believe that his move will enable the U.S. Central Command to apply more effective pressure on Asian countries, which the United States has included in its field of vital interests. All in all, a large military complex costing $100 million is under construction in the Philippines, solely for this purpose. According to the press in Manila, this complex can accomodate an expeditional brigade of Marines. In this way, the United States is quietly involving Asian countries in its aggressive polical activity in the area.

Meanwhile, by establishing military relations with a number of countries, the United States is trying to use them as the backbone for the building of regional military blocs under the Pentagon's control. For instance, the special U.S. relationship with the Philippines is seen by the U.S. Administration as the basis for reforming ASEAN into a military organization. Because of this, the United States, through its arms deliveries, has forced the ASEAN countries to standardize their weapons systems. Joint military exercises by U.S. and ASEAN armed forces have been stepped up. By urging other countries to intensify their military activities, as called upon by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, the United States is trying to attain greater supremacy. In other words, this means that the Reagan administration's policy in Asia is seeking to revive aggressive military blocs like the Southeast Asian Treaty Organization, which has already fallen apart.

In the past, the U.S. policy of forming a military bloc in Asia led to a repeated series of sharp international conflicts and the outbreak of local wars. This happened in Hindustan, Indochina, and the Korean Peninsula. Now, the U.S. policy in Southeast Asia is sowing the seeds of dispute between neighbors in this region, the ASEAN and Indochinese countries. The U.S. diplomacy and mass media are doing everything to silence and twist constructive proposals offered by the SRV, LPDR, and PRK and designed to create a (?healthy) situation in Southeast Asia and realize an atmosphere of mutual trust and regional security and cooperation there. It is not hard to foresee that the Shultz talks in Manila and Bangkok will have a (?similar) result. PATRIOT of India is of the opinion that the visit by the head of the U.S. State Department will not contribute anything to the building of peace and security in Asia.

U.S. CRITICS OF REAGAN ARMS TALKS POLICY CITED

PM241218 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 24 Jun 83 p 3

[TASS report: "False Screen"]

[Text] Washington, 23 Jun -- The Reagan administration's assertions that it has adopted a "more flexible" stance at the Soviet-U.S. strategic arms limitation and reduction talks is a false propaganda screen for a continuation of the arms race.

The administration's recently announced so-called "new approach" to the talks with the USSR was called "false" by Senator E. Kennedy. Washington, he pointed out, is stubbornly striving to get the Soviet Union to dismantle a considerable proportion of its ground-based strategic missiles while at the same time trying to retain the right to create and deploy the latest MX ICBM's.

The administration's proposals, E. Kennedy stressed, are in no way aimed at achieving disarmament but are part of a massive propaganda campaign designed to placate the U.S. public and break down congressional opposition to the unprecedented programs for the nuclear rearming of America.

Official Washington's unconstructive policy in the arms control sphere has been sharply criticized by Senator P. Tsongas. The administration's unsubstantiated statements on its "commitment" to curbing the arms race, he noted, cannot conceal the White House's irresponsible approach to the present problem.

The administration's assertions of its intention to conduct "serious talks" are clearly hypocritical in character, since it is the United States which is refusing to ratify and observe the agreements it has signed in the arms control sphere, G. Smith, former head of the U.S. SALT delegation, has pointed out.

The "flexibility" announced with great pomp by the administration a few days ago amounts merely to a flexibility in rhetoric and not in the stance at the talks, P. Warnke, former director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has noted.

E. Rostow, former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has criticized President Reagan for lacking the "political will" to reach an agreement with the Soviet Union leading to the establishment of long-term arms control.

RESPONSE TO U.S. CONGRESSMEN ON JEWISH EMIGRATION

LD212126 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] At a news conference in Washington three American congressmen have accused the Soviet Anti-Zionist Public Committee of what they called an outright lie. The congressmen -- Tom Lantos, John Porter, and Benjamin Gilman -- alleged that the Soviet Anti-Zionist Committee had told a news conference in Moscow on the 6th of this momth that Jewish emigration had practically ceased because all who wanted to leave had gone. The congressmen described this allegedly-made statement as an outright lie and also as what they termed a mockery of the hardship and suffering that thousands upon thousands of Soviet jews had experienced who had made known their desire to leave.

To comment on these allegations by the American congressmen, our reporter has approached Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Anti-Zionist Public Committee Igor Belyayev:

In actual fact it was the three congressmen who were lying, said Igor Belyayev. What exactly was said by the Soviet Anti-Zionist Committee at the news conference on 6 June was this: For many postwar years the chief reason for Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union had been a desire to be reunited with their families. In World War II many Jewish families had been separated, so in later years there were many requests for reunification, but this reason has grown ever more inoperative over the years because most reunifications have taken place. Accordingly, and primarily for that reason, Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union is falling off. So the news conference statement on 6 June said that ever fewer persons were leaving this country under the influence of Zionist propaganda.

To this the Western media have responded with the slanderous allegation that Soviet authorities are restricting, or even banning, emigration. Now they are also trying to put down the great drop in Jewish emigration to the establishment of the Soviet Anti-Zionist Public Committee.

As for the three gentlemen in Congress, they have either fallen prey to the dishonesty of Western correspondents who were present at the news conference in Moscow, or have allowed themselves to be drawn into that unseemly anti-Soviet action of their own accord. It was another event in the international Zionist psychological war against the Soviet Union. This fact, too, had been mentioned in the previous statement by the Soviet Anti-Zionist Committee.

The American congressmen contend that in 1979 about 300,000 Soviet Jews asked their relatives abroad to send them invitations in order to emigrate. What is behind the dispatch of such letters of invitation was another subject at the Moscow news conference. In the West vastly different numbers have been given of Soviet Jews supposedly wishing to leave the country. They've been claimed to be 50,000 and 700,000. Just recently I came across 382,528. The number was also claimed to be 2 million. So where does the West get these figures?

The question was answered at the Moscow news conference. The count is based not on the real number of persons asking for permission to emigrate, but on figures supplied by Zionist emigration planners. It's on the basis of their plans that Zionist groups are sending hundreds of thousands of invitations to the Soviet Union, and immediately, as the Western media report, 300,000 Soviet Jews want to emigrate, and immediately another anti-Soviet propaganda drive gets started.

But most of these invitations are nothing but a fraud. Under the pretext of family reunification they are sent to people who have never had any relatives in Israel, the United States, or any other country. Sometimes they are addressed to people who have never really lived. We at the Soviet Anti-Zionist Committee are getting letters from Soviet citizens who have received such unasked for and fishy invitations and who write to express their outrage at the Zionist provocation. One such letter of invitation was shown at the news conference in Moscow. There was everything necessary in it -- the red seal of a notary, an attached message from the Israeli Foreign Ministry calling for a humane attitude to family reunification, a list of relatives, and so on. In reality no such relatives exist and those who got the invitation have never heard of them.

This is one side of the matter. There's another side, which is the Zionist claim that Soviet authorities hinder and ban Jewish emigration from the USSR. This claim is absolutely groundless. A person wishing to emigrate applies in the appropriate manner to the concerned agency and gets permission within the established time and according to rules. Of course, there are refusals, but they are temporary and affect only persons with access to national secrets. This is in keeping with international agreements and regulations. The same reason is invoked to delay emigration in Britain, France, and in other West European countries and in the United States itself.

On the whole, Soviet emigration laws accord with relevant international regulations, so when American congressmen begin all of a sudden to rig facts and statements by the Soviet Anti-Zionist Public Committee it is nothing but an episode of another anti-Soviet campaign mounted in particular in retaliation for the establishment of the Anti-Zionist Committee. The Moscow news conference made an apt remark on the matter as well: It said in clear-cut terms that to attribute to the committee things it did not do was the result of efforts by some political groups who would like to strain relations with the Soviet Union.

SHUTTLE SAID PART OF PLAN TO 'MILITARIZE' SPACE

PM271125 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jun 83 Second Edition p 5

[TASS dispatch: "On the Path of Militarizing Space"]

[Excerpts] New York, 24 Jun -- The second mission of the U.S. space shuttle Challenger, with five astronauts on board, has been completed. It landed today at Edwards AFB in California. Weather conditions did not allow the ship to land at Cape Canaveral in Florida, as originally planned.

During the mission two communications satellites were launched into orbit from Challenger. The astronauts also conducted a number of experiments, including work using an electronic mechanical manipulator mounted in the ship's freight module. With the aid of this, in particular, a third satellite was launched and then recovered from orbit.

The aim of this experiment was to work out operations for recovering from orbit apparatuses in need of servicing or repair. However, the United States does not conceal that the Pentagon hopes to replace its spy satellites in similar fashion. Thus, the Challenger mission was another step on the path of implementing the Reagan administration's far-reaching plans to militarize space. More than one-third of all the planned space shuttle missions have already been "reserved" by the Pentagon.

U.S. SCIENTISTS' RESPONSE TO SOVIET APPEAL NOTED

LD231237 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 23 TASS -- As has already been reported, on April 9 this year Soviet scientists, in their "Appeal to All Scientists of the World," stressed the danger of the U.S. Administration's military program of developing a huge complex of antimissile weapons deployed on earth and in space. That new weapons system had been presented as being purely defensive and allegedly ensuring perfect security for the United States in the event of a global nuclear conflict. The Soviet scientists declared with full responsibility: There are no effective defensive systems in nuclear war; their development is practically impossible, and the initiative of the U.S. Government clearly has the aim of upsetting the existing strategic balance.

The Federation of American Scientists, which has some 5,000 members, including half the U.S. Nobel Prize winners, has responded to that appeal.

The Federation of American Scientists said in its reply that, as before, it still fully adhered to the conceptions underlying the 1972 ABM treaty, favoured its enhancement rather than weakening, and considered that treaty a means with whose help new limitations could and must be imposed on offensive weapons. Without such treaty the arms race could become even more dangerous than today, the American scientists said.

The members of the Federation of American Scientists said that most of their colleagues, just as the majority of U.S. citizens in general, agreed with their expressed standpoint. They expressed gratitude to the Soviet scientists for the initiative embodied in the "Appeal to All Scientists of the World" and welcomed with satisfaction the fact of full agreement of Soviet and American scientists on that problem of special importance.

USSR CENTRAL ASIA BORDER WITH PRC TO REOPEN

AU271550 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] (ANSA) -- Frunze (USSR) June 27 -- The Soviet Republic of Kirgiz has announced that at the end of this week the Central Asian border between the Soviet Union and China will be reopened for the first time in twenty years.

Kirgiz officials told a group of foreign newsmen visiting the regional capital of Frunze, that as of July 1 goods will be free to travel over the border in Central Asia. The border points will remain closed to travel by individuals, however, the officials added. The announcement of the border reopening was made by local officials Karybek Moldobayev and Sopubek Begaliyev.

The move was seen as part of the slow process of normalization in Moscow-Peking ties which has so far resulted in two recent rounds of consultations between the two sides: the first held in China in October and the second held in Moscow in March. In March, the two countries also signed a trade agreement that envisions for 1983 a doubling of exchanges with respect to the previous year (from around 200 million to 470 million dollars).

Kirgiz is one of the five Soviet republics in Central Asia and has almost one thousand kilometers of border with China. Given its geographical situation and the presence of the Pamir Mountain chain, a single pass runs between the Soviet Union and China in the region and this pass has been virtually shut down since the early sixties.

Speaking to foreign journalists here, the Kirgiz officials thought they had seen an improvement in the general atmosphere at the border. There have been no border clashes since the end of the sixties in Kayakhstan and in the Siberian Far East, although there had been various "provocations and scuffles" over the years. Now even these have stopped, Moldobayev and Begaliyev said.

Even in times of major political crises between Moscow and Peking, trade between the two countries never halted completely and annual protocols governing exchanges were regularly stipulated, but only for the Khabarovsk zone in Siberia. But in Kirgiz, the border was closed twenty years ago and never reopened to traffic.

Moldobayev and Begaliyev told newsmen that the USSR plans to export primarily oil products to China over the Central Asian border and will buy up cotton and skins. The improved border relations was confirmed by the fact that the two countries have put a stop to the war over radio waves. Russian and Chinese language programs are no longer jammed and Frunze has halted its radio programs beamed to China where some of the border people speak the Kirgiz language.

DRA TRADE UP DESPITE WEST'S 'BOYCOTT'

PM280755 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Jun 83 First Edition p 4

[C. Musayelyan article: "Afghanistan: Failure of the Boycott"]

[Text] Situated where Central, West and South Asia meet, Afghanistan was described in the ancient chronicles as a junction of world trade routes. All the most important branches of the "Great Silk Road" which was for centuries the main trade highway between East and West converged here.

After the victory of the April revolution in Afghanistan, aggressive imperialist forces headed by the United States did everything possible to undermine the DRA's trade, which is of vital importance for the country's economy. For instance, Washington, by imposing various sanctions, reduced to one-seventh the deliveries to Afghanistan of machines, industrial equipment, and transport facilities. U.S. imports from the DRA also fell to less than one-ninth of the former level.

Afghanistan was the first developing country against which the EEC imposed sanctions on deliveries of food products. Under pressure from certain circles, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the IMF reduced financial aid to the republic.

But all the attempts to organize a blockade ring around Afghanistan failed. Trade between the DRA and the USSR and other socialist states took on a broad scope. As Mohammad Khan Jalalar, Afghan minister of commerce, stressed in a talk with me, from 1978 through 1982 trade turnover between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan increased more than threefold. Trade with our country helps the DRA to resolve the tasks of its development and expand and strengthen the state sector of the economy. An important role in bilateral trade also belongs to Afghanistan's private sector. It accounts for 87 percent, not counting natural gas exports.

Seeing the failure of U.S. attempts to impose a trade boycott on Afghanistan, many capitalist states, including even the closest allies of the United States, have revised their positions. As a result the volume of the DRA's trade with developed capitalist countries and developing countries has almost doubled. Under the plans for the current Afghan year (March 1983-March 1984) the volume of the DRA's foreign trade will increase by a further 7 percent. This conclusion can be drawn from Afghanistan's trade and economic agreements with a number of developed capitalist states, such as France, the Netherlands, Italy, and Canada, and also with Iraq, Egypt, Bangladesh, and others.

The DRA's biggest trade partner among the developed capitalist states is Japan. Last year trade turnover between the two countries increased by one-third compared with 1978. And that trend is developing successfully.

The DRA's second major trade partner is West German companies. They also display great interest in Afghan export products. Over a 5-year period these exports have exceeded imports of West German goods and increased from $16.4 million to $45.9 million. Suffice it to say that the DRA supplies to the FRG half of all the carpets it sells on international markets.

Afghan exports to the British market have doubled compared with 1978. In 5 years wool worth $42 million has been sold at London auctions. Deliveries of medicinal plants and other goods to Britain have increased by nearly 50 percent.

India holds the leading place in the DRA's trade with developing countries. Since the start of the April Revolution the volume of reciprocal deliveries has increased 50 percent.

Afghanistan is working energetically to restructure international economic relations on the basis of democratic principles of equality and mutual advantage. It cooperates actively with Asian countries in elaborating programs approved by the United Nations concerning the fuller utilization of trade potential by those states. Today the DRA, for instance, is participating in drawing up a plan for the study of domestic demand and mutual export-import terms with such countries as Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Singapore, and Thailand.

In international economic practice, the Afghan agency BAKHTAR stresses, it is customary for a state's financial position to be considered stable if its currency reserves guarantee imports for the next 3-6 months. Today the DRA's currency reserves guarantee imports for a year.

AFGHAN FATHERLAND FRONT ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

PM272119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 83 First Edition p 1

[Dispatch by correspondent V. Baykov: "The National Fatherland Front Ranks Are Growing"]

[Text] Kabul, 25 Jun -- Festivities, rallies, and meetings are currently being held in the DRA's cities and rural areas to mark the second anniversary of the formation of the DRA National Fatherland Front, which rallies within its ranks representatives of different classes and strata, among the religious figures, workers, peasants, artisans, entrepreneurs, merchants, and public and political organizations expressing support for the revolutionary power.

The main task of the National Fatherland Front is to consolidate national unity and create an atmosphere of brotherhood and cooperation between different groups of the population to resolve the common tasks of national reconstruction. In 2 years, 25 provincial, 15 city, and 27 district councils of the National Fatherland Front have been set up. At present the ranks of this mass organization include over 200,000 members.

The Third National Fatherland Front plenum was held in Kabul, the country's capital. The PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Government sent a greetings message to the plenum participants. The National Fatherland Front, the message notes, has become a component of the state's social and political structure. It makes a substantial contribution to the Afghan people's struggle for national unity.

KABUL RESIDENTS DEMONSTRATE FOR WORLD PEACE

PM271205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 83 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Supporting Assembly"]

[Text] Kabul, 26 Jun -- Tens of thousands of inhabitants of the Afghan capital have taken to the city streets to demonstrate their solidarity with the goals and tasks of the world peace movement. The columns of demonstrators include workers, employees, students, and housewives.

Peace for the Afghan people is no abstract concept. For several years now the forces of imperialism and international reaction have been waging an undeclared war against the young DRA. That is why those taking part in the meeting held on one of Kabul's central squares demanded the ending of outside interference in their country's internal affairs and declared the need to seek a political solution to the situation which has taken shape around Afghanistan. The meeting unanimously adopted a proposal to rename one of the city's central thoroughfares Peace Avenue.

IRAN 'SHOULD NOT SNUB' DRA PEACEFUL PROPOSAL

TA241741 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1500 GMT 24 Jun 83

[From Moscow's "Viewpoint" feature]

[Excerpt] By pursuing the Afghan people's inclinations for the cause of world peace, as well as peace in their own country and the region, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has put forward a program for a political solution of the situation around Afghanistan on the basis of bilateral talks with neighboring countries, and nonexploitation of their territories for interference in the affairs of Democratic Afghanistan. Talks between the DRA and Pakistan, currently continuing in Geneva with the mediation of the UN secretary general's special envoy, are in fact the result of these peaceful efforts by Afghanistan.

The Afghan Government has also proposed to hold talks with Iran. The note by the DRA's Ministry of Foreign Affairs states: If the Iranian Government truly supports the anti-imperialist struggle it should not snub Afghanistan's hand which it has extended for friendship and cooperation. However, unfortunately so far no response whatsoever has been given to this peaceful proposal by the Afghan side.

Afghan-Pakistani talks have been going on in Geneva for about 1 and 1/2 years now. It is clearly apparent from Pakistan's position in these talks that Washington's stance has had a negative effect on Pakistan. As the BAKHTAR news agency has pointed out, Washington is trying its utmost to make these talks reach a deadend. Thus, with this policy Washington wants to preserve the potential, by exploiting the tense situation in the region, to intensify its intervention in the internal affairs of other countries. As a result, currently U.S. propaganda has increased the scope of its fabrications about the Geneva talks and is trying to distort its nature.

It is not surprising that these days the Iranian Foreign Ministry too, by issuing a statement on these talks, has become harmonious with the coarse voices of the Afghan counterrevolution. This statement, in its (?diversionary) language, as well as Tehran radio broadcasts, have placed the name of the Afghan people among the [illegible] mercenaries of imperialism who are sent into Afghanistan. The statement [illegible] talks on a political solution of the Afghan problem as allegedly an anti-Afghan plot, and has termed the crimes committed by the counterrevolutionary and mercenary bands in Afghanistan as allegedly a struggle for national independence. Thus, according to them one can call imperialism, which creates these crimes [words indistinct], as the source of happiness for the people of this region.

It is obvious that this statement by the Iranian Foreign Ministry does not reflect the desire of the Iranian people, because all the people and nations of this region are interested in a solution to the situation around Afghanistan through political talks. Achieving this objective allows the nations of this region to cooperate together in various economic and cultural fields, and to foil imperialist plots. The Soviet people are confident that ultimately the will of the people will triumph.

USSR-HUNGARIAN COOPERATION BODY MEETS IN MOSCOW

To 'Accelerate' Proposals

PM251929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Commission Session"]

[Text] The 30th session of the Soviet-Hungarian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation was held in Moscow 20-22 June. The commission approved the results of work on realizing the accords reached at the talks of the Soviet and Hungarian heads of government on central problems of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation and determined measures to accelerate the drafting of concerted proposals on questions of mutual interest.

The procedure and timetable for carrying out work on coordinating the Soviet and Hungarian state plans for the period 1985-1990 were considered, and directions for the further broadening of economic, scientific, and technical ties were eleaborated, above all in the most important and progressive sectors of the national economy, particularly in the spheres of microelectronics, industrial robots, motor vehicle building, machine building for light industry and the food industry, tractor and agricultural, chemical, and petroleum machnine builing, the chemical and food industries, agriculture, and fruit and vegetable farming. The session examined progress in fulfilling the mutual commitments stemming from the protocol on commodity turnover for 1983, as well as from agreements on cooperation in the chemical and petrochemical industries. Sector subprograms for the development of production specialization and collaboration between the USSR and Hungary in the chemical industry sphere for the period through 1990 were signed.

The USSR delegation was headed by N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Hungarian delegation by J. Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

Protocol Signed

LD222309 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, June 22 (MTI) -- The 30th session of the Hungarian-Soviet Inter-Governmental Economic, Technical and Scientific Co-operation Committee ended in Moscow, Wednesday, with the signing of a protocol. The delegations attending the session were headed by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Hungarian section of the committee, and Nikolay Talyzin, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and chairman of the Soviet section of the committee.

The parties discussed in detail the implementation of targets set at Hungarian-Soviet prime ministerial talks, including Hungary's participation in the reconstruction of Soviet light and food industrial, and population servicing units. It was stated that advance had been made in talks on developing co-operation in poultry raising, and introducing Hungarian maize production systems to the Soviet Union.

The committee discussed reports on the last three years' work in the machine tool and tool-making industries, the production of chemical and oil industrial equipment, and the chemical industry, and examined expansion possibilities in co-operation in the saving of energy and raw material. Particular attention was paid to co-operation in the chemical industry which is an important part in bilateral economic relations.

The parties signed long-term guidelines on production specialization and co-operation in the fields of the chemical industry, and the production of fertilizers and plant protectives. Recognizing achievements the parties held it necessary that delivery obligations must be fully met and better use made of the possibilities in specialization, production co-operation and technical and scientific co-operation.

A great deal of attention was paid to issues of Hungarian-Soviet exchange and transport of goods. During the session, representatives of the two foreign trade ministries signed an agreement on the broadening of annual deliveries which this year is expected to exceed 200,000 million forints. Hungary is the Soviet Union's fifth most important trading partner.

Moscow, June 22 (MTI) -- The committee discussed several issues of Hungarian-Soviet long-term co-operation, surveyed the beginning of co-ordination of national economic plans for the period 1986-1990 and discussed the scientific and technical development plans for the second half of the decade.

On signing the protocol Jozsef Marjai and Nikolay Talyzin appreciated the work of the 30th session. They stated that in the nearly 20 years of its existence the committee has greatly contributed to the organization, and direction of economic, technical and scientific co-operation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Soviet Union, and the implementation of the two countries' party and inter-state agreements, and has considerably contributed to the development and strengthening of socialist co-operation.

The Hungarian delegation returned to Budapest Wednesday.

Officials Attend Reception

LD212110 Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, June 21 (MTI) -- Sandor Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador in Moscow, gave a reception on the occasion of the 30th session of the Hungarian-Soviet Economic and Technical-Scientific Intergovernment Committee.

Present were Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, of the Hungarian section of the committee and head of the Hungarian delegation at the session, Nikolay Talyzin, vice-chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, chairman of the Soviet section of the committee and head of the Soviet negotiating party.

USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' CONDOLENCES TO HUNGARY

PM271430 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[Text] To Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic:

We express deep sympathy in connection with the explosion at the Markus Hegy Coal Mine which resulted in human casualties. We convey our sincere condolences to the families and relatives of those who died.

[Signed] The USSR Council of Ministers

FRENCH TEST NEUTRON BOMB AMID CONTROVERSY

LD272236 Moscow TASS in English 2117 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 27 TASS -- TASS news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

Speaking in an interview with the West German DER SPIEGEL magazine, Charles Hernu, the French defence minister, said that France had conducted a neutron bomb test on Mururua Atoll and was considering the question of production of that weapon. The military programme for 1984-1988, the minister said, does not exclude such a possibility. Neither is it excluded by the French president, who pointed out that this weapon "can meet" with its means of delivery the French "Gades" missile, work on which is being carried out at crash rates.

One cannot help asking in this connection the question whether France, following in the footsteps of the USA, is taking upon itself the sordid role of initiator of the arms race in a new and extremely dangerous direction? The only difference, though a very essential one, being that the USA aspires to export neutron death as far from its shores as possible -- to Western Europe, while Paris is, to all appearances, ready to turn France's own territory into a depot for stockpiling that monstrous weapon.

The probability of such a course of developments is a source of much concern for wide European public circles as the point at issue is a barbarous means of warfare designed above all for mass destruction of the civilian population, a weapon which has aroused universal disgust.

This is well-founded concern as reports on the tests and possible production of neutron weapons by France are accompanied with numerous statements and practical steps by Paris, which are evidence of an increasingly more open and full reorientation of the French foreign and military policy to the NATO circles, to be more precise, of the present U.S. Administration, which are driven by militaristic frenzy. One cannot help recalling a publication in STERN magazine, another West German publication, which quoted an official French source as saying that France would not hesitate to add her own deterrence weapon to the American nuclear means.

It must be noted for that matter that Paris is particularly generously sharing its plans and intentions in that field precisely with the West German press media. In that connection some Western observers cannot help asking whether this is a manifestation of the intention to involve the FRG's industrial-financial potential in the deployment of new, ever more lethal weapons systems, the more so, that for some time Bonn has begun showing increased susceptibility to Washington's policy of an unrestrained build-up of its military power.

Meanwhile, Claude Cheysson, the French external relations minister, assures the newspaper WASHINGTON POST that the U.S. leadership cannot have a partner that is worthier than France within the framework of the North Atlantic alliance. These statements are substantiated by practical moves.

Paris, which unconditionally supported Washington's dangerous intention to deploy American medium-range missiles in Western Europe, declared the creation of its own rapid deployment force. Claude Cheysson specified that their function is to "improve by the French means intervention in other theatres".... This neutron bomb may be first found among the arms of the interventionist force.

Once the powerful movement of the West European public, which embraced all the sections of the population, made the then U.S. Administration give up the plans for an immediate deployment of American neutron weapons in Western Europe.

The participants in that movement convincingly exposed the false claims by those who initiated the new spiral in the nuclear weapons race that this brutal weapon is "defensive" and almost "humane". The disastrous consequences for densely populated Europe of the use of neutron weapons was also convincingly shown. It was pointed out that such a move would lead to a total extermination of whole regions and disastrous consequences both for the present and future generations. It is astonishing that one of the West European countries seems to be ready to have the dubious "honour" of paving the way to Western Europe for the neutron arsenals of the overseas maniacs.

Today the apparition of that barbarous means of annihilation of people is again looming large over Europe. And the Europeans will hardly be reassured by the fact that it is flying the three-colour French flag and not the American Stars and Stripes.

FRG PUBLISHES SPEECHES, ARTICLES BY ANDROPOV

PM281006 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 83 First Edition p 1

[TASS Report: "Preserving and Augmenting What Has Been Achieved During the Years of Detente; Publication of Yu. V. Andropov's Book in the FRG"]

[Text] The well-known West German publishing firm "Pahl-Rugenstein" in Cologne has put out in the German language collected speeches and articles by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The book includes speeches made by Yuriy Andropov at the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the speech at the ceremonial session in the Kremlin to mark the 60th anniversary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Supreme Soviet of the CPSU, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, the article entitled "The Teaching of Karl Marx and Matters of Socialist Construction in the USSR," the replies to DER SPIEGEL magazine (FRG), and a number of other materials.

In his address to readers in the Federal Republic of Germany Yu. V. Andropov writes:

I am pleased to comply with the Pahl-Rugenstein Publishing House's request to present you with the speeches and articles devoted to the USSR's domestic and foreign policy collected in this work. For better mutual understanding it is, of course, necessary to know more about each other -- that is true not only for individuals, but also for peoples. The book offered to you actually provides an opportunity for presenting once again to your readership some key elements of our policy.

I hope this book will help readers to form a clearer idea of the Soviet Union, and affairs and problems in which people in our country are engaged, what concerns them, and what they are seeking. Of course, it is for you to judge what you read, but I hope that you will understand the main thing: All the thoughts of the Soviet people and their leadership come down to the simple and natural desire to engage in peaceful labor, to live in harmony with other peoples, and to find a common language with them, above all in such a task as curbing the arms race, preventing a new war, and consolidating world peace and international security.

I should like to say that we in the Soviet Union have always attached and continue to attach very great importance to relations with the Federal Republic of Germany. The roots of such an approach lie both in history and in the present.

While striving for peace we have no right to forget the lessons of the two world wars. At present, the durability of European as well as world peace depends, to no small extent, on the state of relations between our two countries. Meanwhile, it took years after World War II merely to establish diplomatic relations with the FRG. It was only in the early seventies that a real turning point came about. The decade that followed the Moscow Treaty showed that we can cooperate and cooperate well, cooperate in all spheres of life. And in our opinion it is very important to preserve and to develop this.

Now, in 1983, we are coming to a crucial moment in our relations. Concern about peace which is dear both to us and to you does not let me keep silent about the planned deployment on your soil of American nuclear missiles aimed at the Soviet Union.

It is alleged that a new contingent of missiles will enhance the security of the FRG. To this I will answer with full convinction: The installation of new missiles will not add anything to our or your security. Moreover, it will undermine the security which exists.

We do not believe that the people of the FRG want a nuclear catastrophe. But new missile weapons -- should they be used once either by somebody's evil design or by an absurd chance -- may play a fatal role with unforeseeable consequences.

We know that many people in the FRG are concerned over their security. But the threat does not come from the Soviet Union. Our country is not planning anything bad either against the FRG or some other NATO country. And we are prepared as before to reach agreement any time, even today, on complete renunciation by the two sides -- the East amd the West -- of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical ones, intended for hitting targets in Europe. This would be a real "zero option" -- deliverance of the people of Europe from the nuclear threat. Our aim -- and this is the basis of all our policy -- is to exclude the use of force for the settlement of disputed questions, to ensure a dependable peace and to develop cooperation among the peoples.

We do not demand unilateral disarmament from the West. Nor should unilateral disarmament be demanded of us. When we speak of disarmament we always have in view arms reduction and disarmament both in the East and in the West. Any further armament is senseless, wasteful, and dangerous.

Mutual respect and the strengthening of each other's security would enable our countries, as well as other nations, to save and amplify what has been achieved during the years of detente. Yes, amplify and raise in mutual interests the level of relations between our countries in the economic, scientific, technical, and cultural fields.

I should like to wish the readers of this book the best of everything and, above all, well-being in conditions of peace.

Presenting the book to the public, K. Bredthauer, one of the publishing house chiefs, stressed at a press conference the topicality of the publication of Yu.V. Andropov's works in the present international situation. For the FRG public it is very important to have a clear and correct idea of the Soviet Union's stance on fundamental political problems which worry the world today, he said.

The Soviet Union has recently come out with a whole series of important new proposals aimed at safeguarding peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. These initiatives by no means always become the property of our country's broad public circles. Yu.V. Andropov's book will be an important contribution to FRG citizens' familiarization with the main avenues of the foreign and domestic policy of the CPSU and Soviet state, K. Bredthauer noted. [Moscow TASS in English at 1253 GMT on 27 Jun carries a similar report on Andropov's articles and speeches being published in the FRG which adds: "The journalists were also addressed Vladimir Semenov, the ambassador of the USSR to the FRG.

FRG MINISTER OF ECONOMICS IN USSR FOR MEETINGS

Remarks on Upcoming Visit

LD261318 Moscow TASS in English 1313 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Text] Bonn June 26 TASS -- From conversations and talks in Moscow I expect an intensification of cooperation between our two countries, Otto Lambsdorff, the FRG'S minister of economics, has stated in an interview with the newspaper BILD AM SONTAG in connection with his visit to the USSR. Trade and economic cooperation between the FRG and the USSR develops positively on the whole, the minister stressed.

The specificity of the FRG'S economy is that we have to export our products, he went on to say. The Soviet Union is an important and interesting partner to us, particularly in the implementation of big projects. The filling of Soviet orders helps to ensure jobs for our working people, the minister said.

"In conversations with Soviet representatives I intend to emphasize that Bonn is interested in an expansion of trade relations with the Soviet Union," Otto Lambsdorff pointed out.

Speaking of the "gas-pipes" deal, which the U.S. ruling circles are known to have tried to frustrate and put pressure on West European business circles with a view to torpedoing the development of mutually advantageous trade and economic relations between East and West, Otto Lambsdorff stated: "The Americans had to reconsider their stand. I hope that the USA has drawn appropriate conclusions from that."

Exchanges Opinions With Tikhonov

LD271429 Moscow TASS in English 1357 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 27 TASS -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov today received in the Kremlin the FRG Minister of Economy Otto Lambsdorff.

And exchange of opinions was held on questions of USSR-FRG relations, including further development of economic links between them, considering the coming official visit of Federal Chancellor of the FRG Helmut Kohl to the USSR.

They touched upon some practical issues which are planned to be discussed at the regular 12th session of the USSR-FRG Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

Taking part in the talk, which passed in a businesslike atmosphere, were, from the Soviet side: Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Leonid Kostandov, Member of the Collegium of the Foreign Ministry of the USSR Aleksandr Bondarenko; from the FRG side: Ambassador to the USSR Andreas Mayer-Landrut and other officials.

Meets With Patolichev

LD271808 Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 27 TASS -- A talk was held today between the USSR Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev and the Minister of Economy of West Germany Otto Lambsdorff.

They discussed a wide range of questions connected with the state and prospects of a further development of trade and economic relations between the two countries.

The talk was attended by the Deputy Ministers of Foreign Trade of the USSR Nikolay Komarov and Viktor Ivanov, and the Ambassador of West Germany to the USSR Andreas Meyer-Landrut.

Summarizes Official Discussions

LD281033 Hamburg DPA in German 0921 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jun (DPA) -- Political difficulties between the Soviet Union and Federal Republic could also affect economic relations between the two countries. Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov intimated this during a discussion with Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff. "On no account do I dismiss such intimations lightly," Lambsdorff told journalists in Moscow today. The political differences focused mainly on the disarmament talks in Geneva.

Lambsdorff said that during his talks in Moscow he stressed the Federal Republic's interest in the consistent development and improvement of political relations. He pointed out to his interlocutor that Kohl is the first chancellor to have mentioned and recognized in his government statement the legitimate security interests of the Soviet Union. These are positive prerequisites for Kohl's visit to Moscow at the beginning of next week. The Soviet Union should not be deceived by noisy protests against the siting of missiles in the Federal Republic. The majority supports the Federal Government.

In their assessment of economic issues the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic are mostly in agreement, Lambsdorff said following talks with Deputy Premier Leonid Kostandov and Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev. There will be no major problems in this respect during Federal Chancellor Kohl's visit to Moscow.

The Soviet Union is satisfied with German exports and is seeking further for cooperation in the coming years. The main areas in this respect are the modernization of Soviet plants in the consumer goods sector, machine construction and mining, and also the food industry. Medium-sized firms in the Federal Republic have good opportunities in this area.

The next session of the German-Soviet Economic Commission is scheduled for 11-16 November. Possibilities for expanding trade are to be discussed. At the conclusion of his visit Lambsdorff met in Moscow today with Vladimir Alkhimov, chairman of the USSR State Bank.

BUSH CONTINUES TOUR OF WEST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Arrives in FRG

LD251531 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] Bonn June 25 TASS -- Goerge Bush arrived in Duesseldorf today. Hundreds of peace campaigners, who had gathered at the airport, chanted: "We Don't Want Any American Nuclear Missiles in This Country", "The United States Conducts Militarist Policy," and "Bush, Go Home". A spokesman for the anti-war movement described the U.S. vice-president's visit as a "gross provocation". Bundeswehr General (Ret.) Gert Bastian, a Bundestag deputy from the Greens Party, said in the city of Muelheim that "since the barbarous bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki the United States has initiated all new rounds in the nuclear arms race."

Like was the case in London, here too Bush intends to secure the support of Bonn officialdom for the implementation of the NATO missile-deployment decision. Despite vigorous protests by the West German public against the stationing of Pershing-2s and cruise missiles in the FRG, the FRG Government has already given its consent to the deployment of new U.S. deadly weapons in this country.

Krefeld Speech Attacked

DW281100 Moscow in German to Germany 1600 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Valentin Zakharov commentary]

[Text] The other day, esteemed ladies and gentlemen, U.S. Vice President George Bush visited the FRG. When he gave a speech in Krefeld Saturday many demonstrators unrolled streamers which read: Stop NATO War Policy -- the Battlefield Is Europe, Not the United States!

The mortal danger in which the FRG finds itself today emanates to the people from Washington with its missile deployment scheme. Many millions of people in the FRG recognize this fact. But when the U.S. vice president spoke in Krefeld and on television, he did not promise Washington's willingness to desist from deploying first-strike weapons in the FRG. Nor did Chancellor Helmut Kohl urge the U.S. vice president to desist from the missile deployment. The chancellor rather abetted the U.S. vice president by stating on television that an interim solution is possible in Geneva at the Soviet-U.S. negotiations and that even in the event of missile deployment in keeping with the NATO missile decision, further negotiations would be possible. All these are pipedreams or boil down to a policy of illusions which merely demonstrate Bonn's absolute loyalty toward Washington.

We can derive from utterances of the American guest that he does not shrink from denouncing the Soviet Union and its policy even shortly before Chancellor Kohl's visit to Moscow. The U.S. vice president stated in the presence of the FRG's president and chancellor that in his opinion the Soviet Union is the main threat to the Western democracies.

And this is said by the vice president of the country whose government threatens to eradicate entire nations with the nuclear holocaust; this is said by a representative of the U.S. Government which altogether rejects one USSR proposal concerning arms reduction and disarmament after the next; this is said by the U.S. vice president who wishes to base U.S.-West German friendship and their mutual relations not only on the missile deployment on the Rhine, but also on hatred-mongering against the Soviet Union.

The West German hosts failed to contradict the U.S. vice president with regard to his urging of missile deployment in the FRG, just as they failed to object to his venomous attacks against the Soviet Union and his demand for more sacrifices from NATO members on NATO'S behalf.

The U.S. vice president was told in Bonn that NATO membership is the basis for the political maneuverability of the Federal Republic vis-a-vis the East. The extent of this maneuverability remains unspecified, however.

Interview Statements Assailed

LD272004 Moscow TASS in English 1924 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 27 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

As follows from the statements by U.S. Vice-President George Bush in an interview in Bonn, in his opinion the population of the world can be divided into two unequal parts. On the one hand, there are "paid mercenaries", who are actively opposing the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe; and on the other hand, "People passionately striving for peace", among whom George Bush listed, for some unknown reason, only his own children and those of FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Both, as Bush admitted, doubt the seriousness of the approach of the USA to the Geneva talks. The vice president expressed the view that it is useless to try to reassure the criticis of the NATO's double-track decision, although the doubts of his own children as regards the advisability of deploying new American missiles "can be dispelled."

It is not clear from Mr Bush's statement, among which of the two categories he lists an overwhelming majority of the Americans. Who declared for a freeze on the nuclear arsenal of the USSR and the USA at the referendum in November of 1982, and whether Senators Kennedy, Cranston, Tsongas, and other prominent political figures, who described the Reagan administration's approach to the Geneva talks as "false", "not serious", "obstructionist" and "absurd" should be listed among the so-called "paid mercenaries".

To all appearances Bush was in a bad mood after a stormy meeting with tens of thousands of peace champions in Krefeld, but mentioned only in passing that the United States is not ensured [as received] against such phenomena.

Having thus slandered the peace champions, the vice-president went over to a pre-planned part of his statement.

Bush claimed that the USA had shown flexibility at the talks on strategic weapons. But Senator Kennedy completely refuted such claims and convincingly proved that the White House shows stubborness in its demand that the Soviet Union should scrap a considerable part of its land-based strategic missiles, while the USA leaves for itself the right to create and deploy the latest "MX" intercontinental ballistic missiles.

The vice-president was trying to assure that the USA showed flexibility at the talks on force and arms cuts in central Europe, albeit, as is known, the U.S. side has sharply toughened its stand at Vienna in recent years and even given up its own proposals put forward earlier.

Mr Bush described as flexible also the stand of the Reagan administration at the talks on nuclear weapons in Europe although the American side did not go father than the "zero" and "intermediate" versions.As is known, both these versions provide for the dismantling of Soviet medium-range missiles all over the USSR's territory, while leaving totally intact the present nuclear force of the USA in Western Europe.

As far as the so-called "flexibility" allegedly shown by Washington is concerned, it is the same "flexibility" by means of which the USA derailed the SALT II treaty, evaded a resumption of the talks on complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, on satellite killer systems, on the limitation and scale of conventional weapons and on the limitation of military activities in the Indian ocean. It is the same "flexibility" which the Reagan administration displayed by refusing to ratify the treaties on the limitation of underground nuclear weapons tests and on nuclear blasts for peaceful purposes.

Indeed, hypocrisy shown by representatives of the present U.S. Administration is boundless.

Norwegian Press Conference Held

LD270949 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] The American vice president, George Bush, has admitted that there are doubts in NATO countries as to the sincerity of the American position at the negotiations with the Soviet Union on nuclear arms in Europe. Mr Bush, now on a tour of Western Europe, was speaking at a press conference in the Norwegian city of Bergen. He advertised the so-called dual decision, which calls for continuing the negotiations in Geneva and at the same time preparing to deploy the new American nuclear missiles in five NATO countries.

The vice president attacked West German peace workers for having obstructed him on Saturday in Krefeld, the city where the movement was born against the deployment of American medium-range missiles in West Germany. The anti-missile appeal issued in Krefeld has been signed by over 3 million West Germans.

Leaves Norway for Sweden

LD272147 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 27 Jun 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] U.S. Vice President Bush is continuing his trip around West European countries. He arrived in Stockholm from Norway today. He is expected to meet the Swedish Prime Minister, Olof Palme here. The conversation will clearly not be one of the most pleasant for the U.S. vice president. The head of the Swedish Government has repeatedly criticized United States military programs and its aggressive course in the countries of Central America. For its part, Washington is against the initiative put forward by Palme on the creation in central Europe of a zone free of theater nuclear weapons. As is well known, this proposal has received the backing of the Soviet Union.

Observers note that the U.S. vice president does not face an easy trip around the countries of northern Europe, where voices condemning the Reagan administration's course are to be heard with increasing frequency. Anyway, the Washington emissary did not have such a sweet time of it on the territory of such a faithful U.S. ally as the FRG. In the West German town of Krefeld his car was pelted with stones and rotten eggs. Bush had arrived there to take part in the marking of the 300th anniversary of the emigration of he first German settles to North America. However, the demonstrators -- and there were more than 20,000 of them -- saw his visit as a provocation. There were stormy scenes, clashes with the police, more than 70 were injured and over 100 arrested.

Leaving his trip, Bush proudly said he intended supporting the moral spirit of NATO, but now he is clearly concerned about who will support him.

The U.S. vice president is finding it difficult to counter the numerous inquiries from journalists who are asking in particular how to explain the fact in its pronouncements the U.S. administration declares its flexible approach at the nuclear arms limitation talks while in fact it is intentionally leading these talks to failure, putting forward clearly unacceptable proposals.

'Unwelcome Guest'

LD271358 Moscow TASS in English 1236 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Stockholm June 27 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Rolik reports:

The Swedish democratic public meets an unwelcome guest U.S. Vice President George Bush who arrived for an official two-day visit here today.

The visit by Bush who is now touring West European capitals is part of an intensive campaign which Washington is conducting with the purpose of achieving complete approval for the plans to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. As is known, the U.S. vice president is among the fiercest supporters of the use of nuclear weapons as a means of solving disputable questions, the newspaper NORRSKENFLAMMAN wrote on the eve of the visit. Back in 1980 Bush advanced his notorious theory of a possibility of winning a nuclear war. Bush and the Pentagon must realize that the Swedish Government, the entire Swedish people come out resolutely against the plans of spiralling the nuclear arms race, the newspaper wrote.

Swedish peace champions hold this evening a manifestation of protest against Washington's militaristic course. The manifestation will be concluded by a meeting outside the building of the U.S. Embassy in Stockholm and will be held under the slogans "Stay U.S. Euromissiles", "North of Europe a Nuclear Free Zone", "U.S. Out of Central America", "Bush Go Home".

Levin Commentary

LD272305 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] U.S. Vice President Bush, is continuing his tour of West European countries. In his speeches he is lauding the U.S. foreign policy course and making crude attacks on the Soviet Union. At the microphone is Viktor Levin with a news commentary:

Bush is not the first highly-placed representative of the current administration to set the task of ensuring implementation of plans to site new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. It is evident that they have realized in Washington that the public is a force to be reckoned with and so efforts are being made to win it over in favor of the United States' militaristic policy. One can say with complete certitude that it is not that the task set for Bush is beyond his capability, it is simply impossible. Whatever the refinement of the U.S. advertising experts, black cannot be passed off as white. Moreover, such attempts turn against those who resort to them.

Most often in his speeches addressing the West Europeans Bush is asserting that the standstill at the Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear arms limitation -- and we know what great hopes the peoples of the continent pin on these talks -- is to be explained, in the words of the U.S. vice president, by a lack of flexibility by the Soviet Union.

In fact matters are quite otherwise. To convince oneself of this it suffices to look at widely known facts. Let us take for now the last half year. On 21 December, Comrade Andropov, in addition to the previously made proposal on a more than two-thirds cut in medium-range arms in Europe, declared readiness to come to an agreement that the Soviet Union should only keep as many missiles in Europe as Britain and France have, with an understanding at the same time abut both sides reducing to equal levels the number of aircraft capable of carrying medium-range nuclear weapons which the USSR and the NATO countries have in the region. On 3 May, the proposal was further developed -- Comrade Andropov declared the Soviet Union's readiness to come to an agreement on equality of nuclear potentials in Europe both in delivery vehicles and in warheads; and here it is important to stress that this was a step toward the opinions which were being expressed in the West.

As you can see, there is flexibility from the Soviet Union, because there is a sincere aspiration to achieve a mutually acceptable understanding at the Geneva talks. But the United States is displaying neither the one nor the other, neither flexibility nor an aspiration for accord.

Just as they grasped hold of their zero option, which demands unilateral disarmament from the Soviet Union, so they are sticking to it. Just changing the form a little bit. And however much Bush may assert the opposite, he cannot prove his words for the simple reason that the U.S. Administration's propaganda assurances are against the facts.

CPSU-PCP BILATERAL COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON RELATIONS

LD261627 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 26 Jun 83

["Joint Communique of the Delegations of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Portuguese Communist Party" -- TASS Headline]

[Text] Lisbon June 26 TASS -- A delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) led by Eduard Shevardnadze, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, stayed in Portugal from June 20 to 26 at the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Party (PCP). On the delegation were A.A. Khomyakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Tambov Regional Committee of the CPSU, And Yu.A. Zhilin, head of the group of consultants at the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee. The CPSU delegation held talks with a PCP delegation consisting of Alvaro Cunhal, PCP general secretary; Sergio Vilarigues and Carlos Costa, members of the Political Commission and Secretariat of the PCP Central Committee; and Albano Nunes, member of the PCP Central Committee, head of the International Department.

During the stay in Portugal the CPSU delegation familiarized themselves with various aspects of the country's life and the PCP activities. In Setubal District the delegation met with representatives of the leadership of the regional party organization, visited the "Setenavi" shipyards and were received in the Setubal Municipal Chamber. The delegation made a trip to Evora where they were also received in the municipal chamber. In the town of Avis the CPSU delegation visited the local cooperative union and the May First Producing Cooperative where they acquainted themselves with the state of affairs in the agrarian reform zone and had friendly meetings with working people. The delegation also met with the PCP delegation led by Domingos Abrantes, member of the Political Commission and Secretariat, on matters of trade union work; and with members of the Secretariat of the Central Commission of the Portuguese Communist Youth. A meeting of friendship between the PCP and the CPSU took place in Barreiro on June 22. Those present were addressed by Alvaro Cunhal and Eduard Shevardnadze.

Eduard Shevardnadze was received by General Ramalho Eanes, president of the republic. He had a meeting with Tito de Morais, president of the Assembly of the Republic.

The Soviet delegation also met with the leadership of the "Portugal-USSR" Society.

During the talks which were held in the spirit of fraternal friendship and comradeship characteristic of relations between the CPSU and the PCP, there was an exchange of views and information on the state of affairs in the USSR and Portugal and the activities of the two parties as well as on the topical matters of the international situation and the communist and working-class movement.

The PCP delegation related the state of affairs in Portugal and the party's struggle in constant and close cooperation with the working class and masses of people in defence of the gains of the April 25 revolution and of the democratic regime which consolidates them, and for a democratic turn in the country's life.

Emphasized was the decisive role of the working class and people's movement in the defeat of the "Democratic Alliance" reactionary coalition, in removing it from power, and in frustrating its dangerous, subversive plans; and in the triumphs of democracy in the latest elections to the local government bodies and to the Assembly of the Republic. At the same time the PCP delegation pointed out that the new PS-PSD [Socialist Party-Social Democratic Party] government by virtue of its composition and the proclaimed course will not only fail to solve the country's all economic, social and political problems but will aggravate them still more. The delegation related the policy which the PCP offers the country to overcome the crisis, to solve complex national problems and to achieve the democratic alternative.

The CPSU delegation expressed fraternal solidarity with the Portuguese Communist Party which has strengthened its position and influence in the country and has made its links with the masses of working people still more close in the struggle in defence of the gains of the Portuguese revolution, carrying on the policy based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The CPSU delegation informed the PCP leadership of the work being done by the CPSU, its Central Committee, and the Political Bureau of the Central Committee headed by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to implement the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, of the November (1982) and June (1983) plenary meetings of the CPSU Central Committee aimed at perfecting the developed socialist society built in the USSR, at preserving peace, and at preventing a thermonuclear war.

The PCP delegation declared that Portuguese Communists highly assess the achievements of the CPSU and the USSR in all-round development of socialism, their persistent and consistent policy of peace and international solidarity. This is invaluable contribtuion to the liberation struggle of workers and peoples to defend peace all over the world.

The delegates expressed the aspiration of their parties to facilitate further development of friendship between the Portuguese and Soviet peoples, between Portugal and the Soviet Union on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual benefit, noninterference in internal affairs, and respect for sovereignty. Noting that there are great reserves for developing cooperation in the economic, trade, scientific, technical, cultural, and other spheres, they stressed that the deepening of these relations meets the interests of both countries and peoples and serves the cause of peace and lessening of international tension.

The CPSU and PCP delegations voiced concern over the grave threat posed to peace, freedom, and independence of peoples by the aggressive militarist policy of U.S. imperialism and the most reactionary NATO circles, and expressed the firm determination of their parties to continue to struggle jointly with all progressive and peace-loving forces for detente, for termination of the arms race, for disarmament, for the elimination of ~~nuclear,~~ and other weapons for mass annihilation.

It was stressed that the militarist aspirations of imperialism, above all in the United States; are directed at upsetting the military-strategic equilibrium; gaining military superiority over the USSR and other socialist countries; restraining the inexorable advancement of peoples along the path of national independence, social progress, and socialism; and at imposing imperialist hegemony in world affairs.

The delegations denounced the outrageous anti-communist and anti-Soviet campaigns of lie and slander launched by the Reagan administration to try and justify the arms race, impose an adventurous policy on its allies, hinder the growth of the mass peace movement, and continue preparations for nuclear war.

They condemned, in particular, the deliberate actions of U.S. imperialism directed at torpedoing the Geneva talks and at stationing its new missiles in Europe, which would sharply enhance the threat to the security of peoples on the continent and universal peace. The delegations stressed great importance of the world-wide people's movement for peace and disarmament, and the determination of the two parties to facilitate the consolidation of this movement in accordance with the specific conditions in each country.

The CPSU delegation informed the other side about the Soviet Union's latest peace initiatives directed at averting the threat of war and stopping the race of armaments, both nuclear and conventional. Cardinal importance was stressed in this connection of the Soviet Union's appeal to all nuclear powers to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons and freeze all nuclear armaments in their possession in quantitative and qualitative respects; aimed at their subsequent reduction, complete termination of the production of nuclear weapons, and their elimination.

The PCP delegation described the struggle of Portuguese Communists against the policy directed at subordinating Portugal to imperialism; and for a policy of national independence, peace, and cooperation with all peoples. It declared the PCP's opposition to the expansion of Portugual's participation in NATO and use of Portuguese territory as a base for hostile and aggressive actions against other peoples, the deployment and transportation of nuclear weapons on Portuguese territory. The PCP delegation highly assessed the Soviet Union's numerous peace proposals and initiatives.

The CPSU and PCP delegations stressed that the struggle for peace is inseparable from the struggle for freedom, national independence, social progress, socialism, and communism. They stressed the importance of historic victories accomplished in recent years by the workers and peoples in many continents in their liberation struggle. They strongly denounced imperialism's aggressive policy of open and brazen interference in the internal affairs of many peoples. The delegations stressed spirited solidarity of their parties with the peoples -- victims of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, and fascism. They expressed solidarity with socialist Cuba, revolutionary Nicaragua, with the people of El Salvador, and other peoples in Central America fighting against fascism and imperialism; with the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples -- victims of the barbaric aggression of imperialism and Zionism; and with the Syrian people who are subjected to dangerous provocations and military threats from Israel; with the peoples of Namibia and South Africa struggling against the criminal apartheid regime; with the peoples of Angola and Mozambique upholding the independence and sovereignty of their countries against systematic acts of aggression and raids inside their territories by armed forces of racist-ruled South Arica.

The delegations pointed out that imperialism's aggressive course does not indicate its consolidation, but attests to the profound crisis which has gripped the capitalist system. The attempts to reverse the course of history are futile. Imperialism has for ever lost historical initiative. The forces of socialism and peace are now strong and numerous as never before, and, pooling their efforts, are able to compel imperialism to retreat, are able to defend peace and ensure the advancement of the process of national and social emancipation of peoples. In this connection the PCSU and the PCP attach prime importance to the consolidation of unity of the international communist movement, strengthening of friendship and solidarity between all revolutionary forces of our time.

The CPSU and PCP delegations expressed their parties' determination to facilite further consolidation of relations of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between the PCP and the CPSU on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the interests of unity of the world communist movement, social progress, socialism and peace.

PFLP-DFLP MERGER, PLO DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED

LD272010 Moscow TASS in English 1911 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Damascus June 27 TASS -- A joint meeting of the Political Bureau of the People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] and the Political Bureau of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] has been held here. Questions of the present-day political situation, and also the relations between the two organizations were discussed. In a communique which was issued, it is said that the decision is taken to form the common military and political leadership of the two fronts which will be responsible for the political situation and armed formations of the front. The step was taken to strengthen the links between the two fronts and bring together their ranks.

President of Syria Hafiz al-Asad had a meeting with the delegation of the People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine, led by its general Secretary George Habash. As is reported by the SANA news agency, the sides exchanged opinions on the situation in the Arab world and noted the danger of the steps which are being undertaken by Zionism and imperialism in exerting pressure upon Arab countries. The presidentof Syria emphasized the importance of preserving the unity of all echelons of the Palestinian movement and unity of the Palestine Liberation Organiztion. Syria, said Hafiz al-Asad, invariably abides by its principled stand and will be siding with the Arab people of Palestine until that people attains the exercise of its legitimate rights.

[An earlier TASS English report on the Al-Asad-Habash meeting, broadcast at 1429 GMT, added the following on Al-Asad's remarks: "He also pointed to the great importance of the support given by Syria in the matter of preserving Palestinian unity as well as the great importance of the alliance between the Palestinians and Syria which opposes Israel's aggression."]

Palestinian news agency WAFA reports that an official representative of the Palestinian organisation Fatah in Damascus turned down reports by Western mass media on decision to close all Fatah bureaus and representations on Syria's territory. We reaffirm, he said, that no decision was taken on the closure of representations and bureaus of the organization. The representations of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and Fatah will continue their every-day activities on Syrian territory.

In Damascus there was a meeting between the Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Talib Ibrahimi and General Secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine Nayif Hawatimah. The sides discussed changes in the Palestinian scene and in Syrian-Palestinian relations, the WAFA news agency reports. Ibrahimi emphasized the exclusively great role that the patriotic forces of the Palestinian revolution play in preservation of national unity within the framework of the Palestine Liberation organization. Algeria will continue the policy of support for the Palestinian revolution and settlement of contradictions arising inside it with a view of preserving unity and independence of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said the Algerian minister.

According to news agencies, Yasir 'Arafat is now in Tunisia and is to go to Algeria in the near future.

PLO'S KHALAF PRAISES MOSCOW ARABIC SERVICE

LD271917 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab world 1500 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Ladies and gentlemen. We present to you an address made by Mr Salah Khalaf, member of the Fatah Central Committee, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the broadcasting of Arabic language programs on Moscow Radio.

[Begin recording] Moscow Radio in Arabic plays an important role in clarifying the numerous causes of the Arab nation and the Arab peoples, and particularly (?the cause of peace). All those who listen to this radio know that it always carries only accurate and precise reports about the developments of the Palestinian question and the events pertaining to this question. Every time we hear that our Palestinian people are experiencing a crisis or a conspiracy the radio always stands with us in a manner befitting the best of friends, in the same trench, fighting with us, and we fighting with it, against all the Western propaganda, against all the propaganda of the American and Zionist media which are trying to tarnish the position of the Palestinian revolution and that of the PLO.

Therefore, we celebrate with Radio Moscow, with all those who work in it, with all the noblemen in this radio and with the supervisors in charge of it. We celebrate with them the 40th anniversary of the launching of this progressive internationalist voice which honestly sympathizes with all the causes of peoples in the Third World, throughout the world an, as we have said, particularly with the cause of our Palestinian Arab people.

For this reason, we celebrate with this radio, with those in charge of it. With all (?honor) and responsibility we consider this radio -- as we have said to our people -- as our radio. [end recording]

REAGAN'S 'BID' FOR JEWISH VOTES EXCORIATED

LD251716 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Sergey Losev Commentary]

[Excerpts] According to an opinion poll just conducted by the Foreign Policy Association, there is a growing understanding in the United States that a fair and peaceful settlement in the Middle East would be impossible without ensuring the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine: 43 percent of the polled Americans said they supported the setting up of an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. There can be no ignoring the existence of the Palestinian Arabs as a people, and like any other people the Palestinians have an inalienable right to self-determination and independent statehood. There is a clearcut United Nations resolution to this effect. It was passed by the General Assembly on 29th November 1947 with the United States voting for it as well.

The resolution calls for establishing two states on the formerly mandated territory of Palestine, an Arab and a Jewish one. Nobody has repealed the resolution and nobody has the right to do so. So when Israel's Government opposes the idea of an independent Arab state, it thereby questions the legal basis of the State of Israel.

The Israeli rulers' position, however unlawful, meets nonetheless with ever greater support from the Reagan administration. It would be enough to recall what is known as the Reagan plan. The plan does not provide for setting up an independent Palestinian state but replaces it with some kind of an association with Jordan on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip. The Reagan plan disregards more than 2 million Palestinians living in exile. Besides, it follows from it that Israel will retain its 130 paramilitary settlements in the occupied territories which it views as an instrument of its creeping annexation.

Now, on the eve of the presidential race, the administration has changed its views concerning new Israeli paramilitary settlements in the occupied territories in a bid to win the support of the Zionist lobby.

According to THE WASHINGTON POST, President Reagan recently told the American Jewish community that the Israeli settlements in the West Bank no longer constituted an obstacle to peace. In the paper's view, this is the policy change that Israel's Premier Menahem Begin has been pressing for. A State Department spokesman, though trying to explain the President's statement, refused to disavow it. This statement is fresh proof of America's double-faced policy in the Middle East.

Until recently, high-ranking administration officials and the President himself, publicly disagreed with the planned construction of new Israeli settlements, saying these plans did not promote a Middle East settlement. Now Washington has cast aside its mask and given open support for the Israeli policy of territorial expansion.

What helps the building of Israeli paramilitary settlements in the West Bank and Gaza is Washington's lavish funding of Israel's expansionism. The Arab world will hardly forget this and THE WASHINGTON POST seems to have made a correct conclusion when it said that for such a policy in the explosive Middle East the United States would probably have to pay a dear price.

TASS REPORTS ON U.S. AWACS BASE IN EGYPT

LD241545 Moscow TASS in English 1403 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Washington June 24 TASS -- The newspaper NEW YORK TIMES reported today about the U.S. air base, located in the desert in the south of Egypt. The newspaper recalled that as far back as in 1979 when the U.S. Air Force started preparations for an operation to release hostages in Iran, U.S. war planes made secret flights from that former British fighter-plane base. The base, the newspaper correspondent reports, is now used for military training. AWACS planes, touching off from that base, make reconnaissance flights over the region. The base is capable of receiving big "C-5" and "C-141" transport planes.

It is noteworthy that the report appeared in the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES today despite the fact that the U.S. Department of State turned down such a report which was printed in the newspaper WASHINGTON POST on Thursday. In that report it was noted that the U.S. Air Force established in one of areas of Egypt a secret reserve base and stationed 100 servicemen there. Referring to information from well-informed sources and testimony of witnesses at the U.S. Congress, the newspaper reported that the base was modernized in 1982 with a view of deploying AWACS planes there. The base is capable of receiving up to two squadrons of tactical aviation fighter-planes. The Pentagon established such reserve bases in Morocco, Turkey, Liberia and Honduras, the WASHINGTON POST points out. Washington is now exerting pressure on Colombia, intending to establish one more base on the territory of that country. The bases in Egypt, and also in other points of the globe, which the Republican administration announced on its own a zone of its "national interests", are intended for actions of the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force"

PRAVDA CITES REUTERS ON TUDEH REPRESSIONS

PM231506 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "On the Persecutions of Members of the People's Party of Iran (Tudeh)"]

[Text] London, 22 Jun -- REUTERS has issued a report saying that (Bager Ladzhevadri), a Tudeh Party representative living in exile in Britain, has stated that the party's leaders in Iran have been tortured and that their confessions to spying for the Soviet Union, broadcast on television in Tehran, were false.

"They took away Nureddin Kianuri, the party's first secretary, in the morning and brought him back in the evening terribly beaten and losing consciousness from time to time," (Ladzhevardi) stated at a press conference in London. The Tudeh party leaders have undoubtedly been tortured, he said. When Kianuri appeared on television it could be seen that the right half of his face is paralyzed.

Iranian officials have announced that more than 1,000 Tudeh members have been arrested but as (Ladzhevardi) stated, according to information he has received from Iran, the number is at least 2,000. "Their confessions are entirely false," he said. "We are not spies for the Soviet Union, and we have never had any designs against the Iranian revolution."

IRANIAN POET CITED: TIME 'TO SLAY OWL OF WAR'

NC251056 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1800 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Excerpts] Greetings, dear listeners. Millions of people, including Iranians, are preoccupied by the struggle for peace and for the prevention of a nuclear war. Letters from our dear listeners in Iran express sympathy with the Soviet people, who are struggling for peace. They condemn and denounce U.S. aggressive acts in various parts of the world. For example, in a group letter, a family from Bukan says the enemies of peace are trying to mislead the people about the true source of danger of a nuclear war. This is truly the case. Not only imperialist propaganda, but even some Iranian press organs, are trying to mislead the supporters of peace. For example JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI newspaper assures its readers that the United States and the Soviet Union are equally to blame for the arms race. This newspaper does its best to keep silent over the peace-seeking initiatives that the Soviet Union always expresses, as it stays silent on the reaction shown by the U.S. Administration to the Soviet initiatives.

The imperialists and rightist circles in Iran and in other countries want to prevent the joint struggles of nations for peace and against nuclear war. But they will not succeed. World Peace Council President Romesh Chandra has said the gathering of the supporters of peace in Prague is the unanimous answer by peace-loving forces to all those who are trying to spread discord in the antiwar movement.

The Prague conference shows that the struggle of nations for peace is constantly gaining larger dimensions and is being continuously strengthened. All this assures us that what [Malek osh-Sho'ara] Bahar, the tireless struggler for peace and Iran's great poet, wrote in his elegy "The Owl of War" is being fulfilled. In his elegy, the poet speaks about a white dove of reconciliation and its enchanting song, and how the time has come to slay the owl of war.

Dear listeners, ~~I th~~ank you for ~~your~~ attention. I wish you steadfastness and success.

SOVIET-NICARAGUAN TALKS IN MOSCOW DETAILED

PM271407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting at CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A meeting has been held at the CPSU Central Committee between K.U. Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, and a delegation of Nicaragua's Sandinist National Liberaton Front [FSLN], consisting of B. Arce, coordinator of the Political Commission of the FSLN National Leadership (head of the delegation), and J. Lopez, member of the Sandinist Assembly and chief of the FSLN International Department.

The FSLN representatives spoke of the internal and external situation of the country and of the FSLN line aimed at defending the gains of the revolution and Nicaragua's development along the path of independence, democracy, and social progress. They declared that their country is now the target of mass incursions by Somozist gangs, trained and directed by foreign reactionary forces. It was noted that the attempts to destabilize the situation in Nicaragua and strangle the Sandinist People's Revolution are a part of the hegemonist and aggressive U.S. course in Central America and the Caribbean.

The Soviet representatives told of the CPSU's activity to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent Central Committee plenums, and of the party's foreign policy course which is aimed at defending peace, halting the arms race and preventing thermonuclear war, and developing international cooperation. Emphasis was placed on the principled and programmatic significance of the decisions taken at the CPSU Central Committee's June (1983) Plenum for the party's ideological and mass political work, for complete and efficient utilization of the Soviet economy's enormous reserves, and for improvement of the developed socialist society. Both sides firmly condemned the armed aggression against Nicaragua and spoke out in favor of the speediest peaceful settlement of the situation in Central America on the basis of dialogue and bilateral negotiations, and they affirmed the immutable right of the region's peoples to determine their own fate. The participants in the meeting noted that the just struggle of the Nicaraguan people and the national liberation movement in Central America are encountering ever broader support among the international public and people of different political views and beliefs who are opposed to the U.S. interventionist policy and U.S. interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

On behalf of the FSLN National Leadership and the Government of National Reconstruction, Commandant of the Revolution B. Arce expressed sincere thanks to the CPSU and all Soviet people for their fraternal solidarity with the struggle of the Nicaraguan patriots. He reaffirmed the desire of Nicaragua's people and government to live in peace and maintain normal good-neighborly mutual relations with their neighbors and all other countries, including the United States. The FSLN delegation highly evaluated the Soviet initiatives which offer a realistic and constructive program to secure peace and international security. It emphasized that the Soviet people's achievements are an inspiration for countries struggling for national and social liberation, for the cause of peace.

The mutual desire was expressed to further strengthen the friendly cooperation between the Soviet and Nicaraguan people and to develop links between the CPSU and the FSLN.

The talk took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. Taking part in the meeting was J. Suarez Espinoza, member of the Sandinist Assembly and ambassador of the Republic of Nicaragua to the USSR.

CPSU SENDS CONDOLENCES ON CUBAN'S 'UNTIMELY DEATH'

PM271546 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee:

The CPSU Central Committee expresses deep condolences to the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party in connection with the untimely death of the eminent figure in the Cuban Communist Party, Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, member of the Council of State, vice president of the Council of Ministers, and minister of justice of the Republic of Cuba. Please convey sincere sympathy to the relatives and close friends of the deceased.

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee

REAGAN'S CENTRAL AMERICAN POLICY CRITICIZED

LD241838 Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 24 Jun 83

["United States Steps Up Interference" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 24 TASS -- The United States is widening the interventionist course with regard to the countries of Central America and the Caribbean Basin. This was confirmed again by President Reagan's speech in Jackson, Mississippi. In that speech he demanded that the Congress allocate the funds for conducting the aggressive policy in the region and also gives him a free hand in the struggle against the mounting "Marxist danger" as he put it, which allegedly threatens Central America.

Reagan's bellicose speech contained direct calls for preventing by whatever means, including armed force, the turning of the countries of the region into "Marxist dictatorships." This demagogic method is being used by Reagan whenever he is widening the scope of U.S. interference in some or other region. Many facts prove that it is precisely the Reagan administration that now conducts a line at the destabilization of Nicaragua, is trying in every way to disrupt the process of progressive transformations, is training on Nicaragua's borders the armies of mercenaries operating under direct guidance of American advisers. Reagan would like best of all to restore in Nicaragua the Somoza dictatorship that was overthrown by the Nicaraguan people. At the same time the United States steps up interference in El Salvador's internal affairs, builds up the U.S. military presence in Honduras. With his usual cynicism, the President of the USA denies the right of the peoples of the region to the development independent from the USA.

Reagan's Central American policy causes a serious concern in the U.S. Congress. Senator Edward Kennedy warned the administration that the changes in Central America are inevitable and cannot be arrested. If we rally with the forces of oppression these transformations will possibly be put off at the price of a huge loss of life, he said. But those who ~~sow the~~ seeds of reaction will inevitably reap the harvest of revolutions directed against them, he said.

Other congressmen hold that Reagan's references to the alleged "Moscow's conspiracy" in the region, the bellicosity of Reagan speeches show that he does not realize the real reasons of unrest in those countries that are rooted in poverty and glaring social injustice and of which the peoples are striving to rid themselves. If Central America were not torn by poverty, hunger, and injustice, there would be no revolutions whatsoever, Senator Christopher Dodd said.

An opinion is expressed that the hullabaloo of the administration around Central America is nothing else but the preparation for a direct military interference in the internal affairs of states of the region. Reagan is being warned against conducting power politics which has not given and cannot give anything to the United States but a sort of a "Vietnam syndrome" unless it leaves the states of the region alone.

CHILEANS URGED TO RISE AGAINST PINOCHET

PY252028 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 24 Jun 83

[From the "Two Words" feature by Gaston Vargas]

[Text] The truth is that the tyrant is running out of time. The people, the entire population, have taken to the road, a road which can only lead to victory, to the end of fascism, and to the dawn of democracy, justice, and freedom. The country is going through crucial times, crucial for the conscience, feelings, and will of each and every Chilean. These are days, hours, seconds of action preparatory for the offensive. No one can, nor should, lag behind. We must move forward, firmly strengthening each newly gained position, toward unity and struggle. We must go on developing new and different ways to fight the tyranny. All Chileans have a role to play in this confrontation with the bloody regime, with the miserable dictator who is responsible for so much sorrow, so many crimes, so much indignity.

All of us: civilians and militarymen, men and women, young and old, Christians and atheists, Christian Democrats or Communists, radicals or liberals, Socialists or Social Democrats, members of the movement of the Revolutionary Left or indepenents, can and must do something. This is the time for action, the time to unite against the dictator who is hysterically flailing about amid his isolation and loneliness. Each one of us can do something. The dictator and his lackies must be given no quarter. We must attack hither and thither, permanently resisting the fascist aggression, giving the dictator no single moment of peace. The people's offensive can no longer be stopped. Confronted with each new situation it finds more and better ways to make itself felt, to evidence the might and right of the Chilean people.

The many shapes that the struggle against Pinochet takes are valid as long as they fuel the battle against the tyrant, as long as they add weight to the lever which is applying further pressure on the already splintering structure of the dictatorial regime. As could only be expected, the dictator has resorted to repression and demagogery in his attempt to behead the labor movement and the organizations which have joined it. He seeks to sow the seeds of suspicion and distrust by resorting to the cheap trick of advocating an anticommunism which takes varying and unexpected shapes. However, it is quite obvious that neither repression nor demagogery will stop the tidal wave of popular resistance and rebellion, of opposition to a defeated and decaying regime. The truth is that the struggle will expand and grow until it becomes an avalanche of raised fists.

The struggle is ~~going on~~, new battles ~~are ta~~king place~~, the~~ people are now alert and beginning to write the history of the future by setting up roadblocks, staging strikes, protesting against the (?kidnappings), beating on empty pots and pans day after day, defending settlements from cowardly raids. Chile has launched a decisive offensive, has gone on to a frontal clash with tyranny. The Armed Forces and its members cannot neglect this nationwide cry. They must not allow themselves to be pawns in the hands of a corrupt and defeated regime. They must not get involved in new waves of crime and repression, in dishonorable and subservient missions. The times the country is going through call upon them for a decision. They must side with the people who are demanding democracy. They have a place in the trenches from where the battle cry can be heard: Get out, Pinochet! Democracy now!

OFFICIALS ADDRESS USSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

Kazakh SSR's Ashimov

PM211046 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 4

["Abbreviated account" of speech at USSR Supreme Soviet chambers 17 June morning joint session by Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers Chairman B.A. Ashimov: "Speech by Deputy B.A. Ashimov (Karagandinskiy-Kirovskiy Electoral Okrug, Karaganda Oblast)"]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! The working people of multinational Kazakhstan, together with the rest of the Soviet people, greeted with tremendous enthusiasm the unanimous election of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and the June Plenum, which has just ended, and the large-scale tasks set out in the program speeches by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov mobilize the Soviet people to the struggle for the country's further economic and social progress and the molding of the new man -- the active builder of communism.

The working people of Kazakhstan, like all Soviet people, warmly approve and unanimously support the party's principled foreign policy course and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo's measures to improve the activity of state and economic organs, enhance cadres' responsibility, improve organization and discipline, and further strengthen our motherland's economic and defense might. People in Kazakhstan view these measures as an expression of the CPSU's unflagging concern to improve the Soviet people's well-being and, through their harmonious labor, they are making a substantial contribution to strengthening the country's unified national economic complex.

When it comes to building up the republic's economic potential the main attention is focused on the development of the basic sectors of all-union significance, primarily the fuel and energy complex and the extraction and processing of ores, nonferrous and ferrous metals, and phosphorites. Machine building, oil extraction and refining, and the light and food industries have been substantially developed. A consistent line is being pursued toward accelerating the modernization and retooling of enterprises and making sure that fuller use is made of existing production capacities.

Greater control over work on projects scheduled for completion and the concentration of manpower, funds, and material resources on them have brought about an increase in the rate of commissioning of fixed capital. Since the beginning of the 5-year plan 180 major enterprises and shops, more than 13 million square meters of housing, and many cultural and consumer facilities have been commissioned.

In line with party and government demands, work has been considerably stepped up to increase production, widen the range, and improve the quality of consumer goods. In the current year it is planned to produce consumer goods worth more than 10 billion, which is hundreds of millions of rubles more than last year. The production of over 500 new types of articles has been assimilated. Using their increased powers in the sphere of economic building, soviets are now more actively and specifically involved in consumer goods production and in seeking extra reserves for increasing production of them. Local soviets are making greater demands on industrial enterprise leaders regarding the organization of consumer goods production. And we have every right here to expect concrete assistance from the union ministries -- ferrous metallurgy, oil refining and petrochemical industry, and tractor and agricultural machine building -- whose enterprises are making an inadequate contribution to this important matter.

Special concern is being shown for the steady improvement of the agroindustrial complex. Rural workers in Kazakhstan are doing all they can to make a substantial contribution to the implementation of the Food Program this year, which is the determining year for the entire 5-year period, and to considerably improve food supplies for the population.

Comrades! At the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov recalled Lenin's words to the effect that the bigger our plans and production tasks get, "the more people there have to be, millions of whom must be independently involved in the solution of these tasks." The draft law on labor collectives, which was submitted for examination by the USSR Supreme Soviet, is a new manifestation of the concern of the Communist Party and Soviet state for the further development of socialist democracy and the consistent implementation of Lenin's thesis on working people's involvement in the management of production and in social and political activities in general. Formulated entirely in line with the USSR Constitution, the law is a major event in the country's life. For the first time in history the labor collective has been proclaimed, in legislative form, to be a most important component of society's political system and its basic social cell, and it is given broad rights and powers. And this is perfectly correct -- in fact it is the labor collective which should organically combine the interests of the state and the citizen, society and the individual, and it represents today the forefront of the struggle for the implementation of the 5-year plan targets.

As in the rest of the country, the discussion of the draft in our republic was broad, energetic, and keen. More than 5.5 million people participated in it. It was a businesslike, concrete discussion which was a powerful factor in the further improvement of all our activity. People talked frankly not only about successes, but also about ways of improving the economic mechanism and making fuller use of existing reserves.

All the valuable suggestions made during the discussion of the draft have been generalized by party committees and local soviets and will become part of everyday practice.

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet deputies from the Kazakh SSR I support the proposal on the adoption of the law, which will help to increase labor collectives' influence on all aspects of material production and culture. (applause)

Donetsk Obkom's Kachura

PM231552 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 4

["Abbreviated account" of speech at 17 June morning joint session of USSR Supreme Soviet chambers by Donetsk Obkom First Secretary B.V. Kachura: "Speech by Deputy B.V. Kachura Donetskiy-Voroshilovskiy Electoral Okrug, Donetsk Oblast"]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! The working people of the Ukrainian SSR, like all Soviet people, wholeheartedly support the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU, our state, and the fruitful activity of the party's Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo, headed by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

Yesterday our session unanimously elected CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. This decision expresses the party's will and was taken in the interests of the Soviet People, in the interests of strengthening our state's international prestige, and in the name of preserving world peace. We wholeheartedly wish Yuriy Vladimirovich fruitful activity in this high state post.

The working people of the Ukrainian SSR see it as their patriotic and international duty as members of the harmonious family of USSR peoples to constantly increase their contribution to the development of the unified unionwide national economic complex and to ensure the further growth of social production and the people's well-being.

In line with the decisions of the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, specific measures are being persistently implemented to accelerate scientific and technical progress, intensify social production and improve its efficiency, increase exactingness over the end results of work, and strengthen state discipline.

We assess the results that have been achieved critically. At a number of enterprises production and labor productivity growth rates are lower than envisaged by the 5-year plan. Production capacities are underutilized; there are frequent cases of the overexpenditure of materials, raw material, fuel and energy resources, and losses of worktime are still large. Party, soviet, and economic organs are making extra efforts to accelerate the transfer of the economy to a predominantly intensive path of development.

Labor collectives, to whose formation and development our party has always devoted the closest attention, have a special part to play in the solution of the aforementioned and other economic, social, and political education tasks. Vladimir Ilich Lenin said that every plant must be our fortress.

The formulation of the USSR law on labor collectives, which was submitted for examination by the present session, is a new manifestation of the party's constant concern for enhancing the role of labor collectives in society's life. Fully in line with the USSR Constitution, this very important political and legal document not only consolidates but also substantially broadens the rights enjoyed by labor collectives as the primary cells of the Soviet socialist society.

A militant, cohesive collective which has a healthy moral and psychological atmosphere and ensures a high labor intensity and an efficient work tempo -- and that means most of ours -- is capable of solving the most complex and the most crucial tasks. One can cite, for example, the 7,000-strong multinational collective of the A.F. Zasyadko Mine at the Donetskugol Association. The collective's work was once adrift for a number of reasons. The party, trade union, Komsomol organizations, and economic leaders at the mine directed the initiative and skill of the workers and engineering and technical personnel toward overcoming the difficulties, and they ensured above all efficient labor organization in terms and in sections. This was a real implementation of the moral principle of our society: One for all and all for one. With the active participation of the working people, major measures were elaborated and implemented to solve social and everyday questions. People could feel the strength of the collective, they sensed their involvement in the management of the enterprise and the solution of common tasks, and they became aware of their personal responsibility for the work of the mine. Now the collective of the A.F. Zasyadko Mine is among the best in the Donbass. It initiated competition in the sector for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the 5-year plans. The miners have already notched up 670,000 tons of above-plan coking coal and have reached November 1983 as far as plan fulfillment is concerned.

The USSR draft law on labor collectives was discussed very energetically and keenly in the republic. There were more than 187,000 meetings attended by virtually the entire working population. Some 1.1 million people spoke. This very important political document gained the full approval of the working people.

Workers and kolkhoz members, engineering and technical personnel, and employees put forward concrete suggestions and additions aimed at clarifying a number of the draft laws' provisions. Most of them concern the labor collectives' role in ensuring high discipline and order in production and instilling in all working people a diligent and conscientious attitude toward labor and social duty.

The speeches at the meetings and the letters to party and state organs, newspaper editors, television, and radio paid special attention to the fact that the efficient functioning of all components of the national economy is determined largely by the collectives' prompt fulfillment of plans and contract obligations to supply the proper range and quantity of products and articles. It is an important fact that the draft law contains a provision on collectives' responsibility in these matters.

I would like to note with satisfaction that the observations and suggestions made during the discussion were carefully examined and largely considered when the document was being finalized. I believe that we have every reason to approve the draft Law "On Labor Collectives and on Enhancing Their Role in the Management of Enterprises, Institutions and Organizations" which has been presented to the USSR Supreme Soviet session.

Permit me, esteemed comrade deputies, to assure the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet that the working people of the Soviet Ukraine, under the leadership of the party organizations, will make every effort to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks put forward by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Surpeme Soviet Presidium, in his speeches at the November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. (applause)

Turkmen SSR's Gapurov

PM241118 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 4

["Abbreviated account" of speech delivered at 17 June morning joint session of USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers by Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary M.G. Gapurov: "Speech by Deputy M.G. Gapurov (Ashkhabadskiy Electoral Okrug, Turkmen SSR)"]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! The thoughts and feelings of the Soviet people and the whole of progressive mankind are currently focused on our motherland's capital, Moscow; on the Kremlin; and on the work of the USSR Supreme Soviet session. Like all Soviet people, the working people of Turkmenistan experience a sense of tremendous satisfaction at the fact that our country's supreme legislative organ has elected CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov to the high post of head of state -- chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The meaningful report by Comrade Deputy G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, comprehensively demonstrated the importance and timeliness of the adoption of the USSR Law on Labor Collectives and on Enhancing Their Role in the Management of Enterprises, Institutions, and Organizations. We are wholly in agreement with the report's provisions. The draft law was discussed in all labor collectives in our republic. By and large it met with ardent support and unanimous approval. Hundreds of suggestions and clarifications of individual articles were put forward during the discussion. The purpose of the vast majority of them was to further enhance every working person's responsibility to the collective and the responsibility of the collective for each of its workers.

Meeting participants took a keen interest in the provisions of draft law on widening labor collectives' powers in asserting the norms of communist morality and ethics. It is well known that there are still many shortcomings and unresolved questions in work in this sphere. Steps must now be taken, on the basis of the provisions of the new law and the activeness of the working masses, to ensure success and bring the desired results.

In discussing the draft law, labor collectives made many suggestions and recommendations aimed at intensifying responsibility for the fulfillment of state plans, improving work efficiency and quality, and strengthening labor and production discipline. These suggestions have been generalized and examined in the republic's party, soviet, and trade union organizations, and the relevant steps are being taken to implement them.

But they include suggestions whose solution depends in many respects on union organizations. For example, Turkmen construction organizations are not even receiving the requisite range of planned metal. The republic is receiving only 75-80 percent of the timber it needs. As a result many dwellings and other facilities are without windows and doors and cannot be used. We would ask the USSR Gosplan and Gossnab to examine and resolve these questions.

In March 1980 the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources put a solid earth dam across the Kara-Bogaz-Gol Gulf which prevented all sea water from getting into the gulf. The past 3 years have shown that the unique stocks of chemical raw materials in the gulf are in danger of disappearing. The area of water in the gulf has dwindled by more than two-thirds and the brine reserves have been reduced by 90 percent. All this is altering the region's economic structure, polluting the environment, and spreading a large quantity of salt dust into adjoining areas of the country.

We ask the USSR Gosplan, Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and Ministry of the Chemical Industry, in accordance with the recommendations of the Gosplan state expert commission and the 25 November 1982 decision by the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, to examine and solve the questions concerning the letting of sea water into Kara-Bogaz-Gol to enable the enterprises there to operate normally.

Like other comrades who have spoken, I support the proposal to approve the draft USSR Law on Labor Collectives and on Enhancing Their Role in the Management of Enterprises, Institutions, and Organizations.

We are convinced that the laws adopted by this session will be a powerfuly new incentive to the activity of party, soviet, and economic organs, labor collectives, and public organizations in Soviet Turkmenistan.

Permit me to assure the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee, its Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Government, and Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov personally that Turkmen party organizations and the republic's economic organs will do all they can to increase even more the masses' political and labor activeness in the struggle for the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the May and November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. (applause)

Kubyshev Obkom's Muravyev

PM231231 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jun 83 Morning Edition pp 4-5

["Abbreviated account" of USSR Supreme Soviet chambers 17 June morning joint session speech by Kuybyshevskiy Obkom First Secretary Y.F. Muravyev, deputy for Promyshlenny Electoral Okrug, Kubyshev Oblast: "Speech by Deputy Y.F. Muravyev"]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! The unanimous election of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov as Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was a source of deep satisfaction for all Soviet people, Communists, and nonparty people. Our motherland's working people see Yuriy Vladimirovich as a selfless party fighter, totally dedicated to the ideals of communism, and a wise statesman and politician.

The country's work calendar says that it is the third, central year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. All the organizational and ideological education work of the party and its Central Committee is focused today on the fulfillment of its colossal and massively complex socioeconomic tasks. This has been confirmed by the Central Committee plenum on topical questions of the party's ideological and mass political work and the program provisions and conclusions contained in CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Andropov's speech.

In our view, the draft law on labor collectives, which has been under discussion at this session, will contribute greatly to the successful solution of the tasks of further enhancing the role of this primary cell and the whole of our political as well as economic organism in the achievement of the party and state's program aims.

The report by Comrade G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, gave an exhaustive picture of the labor collective's role in solving all economic, social, and educational tasks. It is important to note that the draft law is based on the realities of our life and reflects the actual experience of many labor collectives' participation in the management of enterprises, institutions, and organizations. An example of this is the experience of the Volga Truck Plant, whose products are well known both in our country and abroad.

All the forms of genuinely socialist self-management established at the plant have the aim of instilling in all workers, engineers, and employees the need to work and a clear awareness that honest and conscientious work is essential for the common good. The molding of these qualities is aided by the broadest possible staff participation in the planning of production and social development, training and placement of cadres, the all-round intensification of demands and requirements, and real responsibility for the organization of people's labor and its results. The plant party organization, as the political nucleus of the labor collective, actively aids the exercise of its broad constitutional rights. The unity of economic, organizational, and ideological-political work is actually ensured.

The Volga Truck Plant's experience of improving production efficiency and labor quality was approved by the party Central Committee and was disseminated in the oblast. And although we have not done everything yet, what we have done is bearing appreciable fruit. The oblast's working people successfully fulfilled the 5-month plan for the sale of industrial output. There were marked advances in the development of the material and technical base of agricultural production and in the mobilization of efforts to fulfill the Food Program efficiently.

The oblast's working people comprehensively discussed the draft law on labor collectives. There were around 25,000 meetings at enterprises, construction sites, kolkhozes, and institutions. They were attended by more than 1.5 million and addressed by nearly 100,000 people, 70 percent of whom were workers and kolkhoz members. They all approved the draft law and, at the same time, made a whole series of quite specific suggestion, observations, and suggestions for additions.

As is known, the USSR Constitution is quite clear about ministries' responsibility for the state of the corresponding sectors. Obviously, the procedure for examining and taking into account labor collectives' suggestions on ensuring their comprehensive economic and social development should be formulated just as clearly and stated as a norm. A failure to develop an enterprise, rayon or city comprehensively often leads to reduced appropriations for the construction of schools, children's institutions, and cultural and consumer facilities -- which has an exceedingly adverse effect on the establishment of cadres, on their labor and political activeness, and, consequently on the solution of socioeconomic tasks.

This is an old problem.

In some cases planning organs are still failing to adopt a responsible approach to the development of the social infrastructure. I believe that the necessary additions should be made to the relevant legislative acts. In short, the fundamental principles of the Constitution should be developed and consolidated in the current legislation.

Comrade Deputies! The broad and committed discussion at the present session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the place and role of the labor collective and the adoption of the law on this question will undoubtedly help to further increase the masses' labor and political activeness and will be a powerful stimulus for Soviet people in the fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 5-year plan targets.

On behalf of the working people of Kuybyshev Oblast I warmly support the proposal on approving the draft law on labor collectives and on its adoption at the present session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. (applause]

Menteshashvili Report on Decrees

PM241354 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 3

[Report delivered at 17 June joint session of USSR Supreme Soviet chambers by USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Secretary T.N. Menteshashvili: "On the Approval of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decrees"]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies!

I am instructed to report on the decrees adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium since the seventh session, which have been submitted for your approval.

Guided by the decisions of the 26th party congress and the May and November (1982) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium has orientated its work toward further improving the economy and the people's well-being and ensuring lasting peace. Constant attention has been devoted to enhancing the role of soviets in economic and cultural building and to questions relating to the communist education of working people, the strengthening of state and labor discipline, and the consolidation of socialist legality and law and order. During this period there have been four presidium sessions and nine sessions of the chambers' permanent commissions.

The entire activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium takes place under the solicitous leadership of and with constant assistance from the Central Committee of Lenin's Communist Party and its Politburo.

The unanimous election of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium will have an exceedingly beneficial influence on the content of the work of the supreme organ of state power.

This very important event, which accords with the supreme interests of Soviet society and the Soviet state, inspires us all, enhances responsibility, and produces a sincere desire to work better, more creatively, and with full effort and vigor.

In the endless flood of letters and telegrams to the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet people are ardently approving and unanimously supporting the results of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the decisions of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The deputies and the members of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, expressing the thoughts and aspirations of their voters, heartily congratulate you, esteemed Yuriy Vladimirovich, on your election to the high state post and wholeheartedly wish you great success in your fruitful party and state activity.

Comrade deputies! The decrees presented for the session's approval concern various questions of state, economic, and sociocultural building. They were all published in VEDOMOSTI VERKMOVNOGO SOVETA SSSR and, moreover, many of them were covered in the press. You have in front of you the texts of the decrees. Permit me, therefore, to give you a brief report on them.

On 11 May 1983 the Supreme Soviet Presidium approved the new USSR Air Code. It is designed to help improve the activity of civil aircraft, satisfy the needs of the national economy and the population more fully, and strengthen the protection of the Soviet State's interests.

The adoption of the decree "On the Procedure Governing the Activity of Joint Economic Organizations of the USSR and the Other CEMA Countries on USSR Territory" was associated with the further development of socialist countries' production cooperation. These organizations are set up by agreement between the USSR Government and the CEMA countries' governments and they operate on the basis of USSR and union republican legislation and relevant international treaties.

The Supreme Soviet Presidium decree of 31 May 1983 turned the USSR Council of Ministers Main Administration for Foreign Tourism into the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism, which will help to improve leadership in this sphere.

Work has continued on the preparation for publication of a USSR Code of Laws and on the Improvement of existing legislation. In this connection decrees were issued changing adding to certain acts on civil juridical relations, marriage and the family, labor and social security, and also local taxes and charges.

As is known, the November (1982) and June (1983) Central Committee Plenums stressed the need to take additional steps to strengthen state and labor discipline.

Soviet people unanimously support this party line and are express a desire for stricter treatment of those who violate the demands of Soviet laws and the norms of communist morality and encroach on the property of the whole people .

Taking into account working people's suggestions, the Supreme Soviet Presidium has issued decrees on stepping up the struggle against petty thefts of state and public property and on supplementing the principles of legislation on administrative offenses. A "Statue on the Procedure and Conditions for Implementing Criminal Punishments which Are Not Associated With the Use of Corrective Labor Measures Against Convicted Criminals" was approved.

The decree "On Administrative Responsibility for Breaking Traffic Regulations" is designed to help strengthen motor vehicle transport discipline and protect citizens' rights. The adoption of this act was promoted by the need to intensify the struggle against offenses of this kind and to ensure traffic safety.

A decree was issued on 28 February 1983 making officials administratively responsible for violations of the rules for the custody, utilization, and accounting of explosives at enterprises and organizations. The liability measures stipulated by these decrees, combined with educational and organizational work in labor collectives and among the population, will undoubtedly have a beneficial effect on preventing offenses.

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees appointing and releasing members of the USSR Council of Ministers are also being submitted for your approval.

A decree of 24 March 1983 appointed USSR Foreign Minister Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

As is known, the Supreme Soviet Presidium has made several other changes in the composition of the government. In connection with his transfer to other work Valentin Nikolayevich Makeyev was released from the post of deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and some ministers and state committee chairmen were appointed or released.

You have before you, esteemed deputies, the draft USSR laws and USSR Supreme Soviet resolutions on the approval of the decrees.

The Supreme Soviet Presidium asks you to examine and approve them. (applause)

COMPARISON OF PRAVDA SUPREME SOVIET EDITORIAL

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 19 June carries in its first edition on page 1 an editorial on the CPSU Central Committee Plenum held 14-15 June and the USSR Supreme Soviet session held 16-17 June. The first edition version of the editorial has been compared with the PRAVDA second edition version published in the 22 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages R 1-4, revealing the following variations:

Page R 1, paragraph three, line one, the PRAVDA first edition version reads: The plenum discussed topical questions of party ideological and mass political work, and adopted a relevant resolution. In this resolution... (picking up line four, deleting passage concerning reference to Chernenko)

Same page, paragraph four, line six, the first edition reads:...to enlist the millions of nonparty people in the work ... (subbing "millions of nonparty people" for "masses")

Page R 2, paragraph two, line twelve, reads:... an irreplaceable source for the further strengthening and development of our motherland. (deleting phrase)

Same page, paragraph three, lines eight through nine read: Mobilizing their potential, coordinating interaction more efficiently... (deleting phrase)

Page R 3, paragraph five, line one reads:... and are innovatory. Here it is important... (deleting phrase)

The 21 June editions of newspapers in the following republics reprint the PRAVDA first edition version: Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kirghizia, Kazakhstan, Turkmenia, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan.

The following newspapers reprint the PRAVDA second edition version: LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA and SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIA. Kiev's PRAVDA UKRAINY for 21 June is not available at this time.

RECENT LEADER APPEARANCES, ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Aliyev, Zimyanin Mark Holiday

LD172024 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 17 Jun 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpt] On Sunday, 19 June, Medical Workers' Day is celebrated in our country. Comrades Aliyev and Zimyanin were present at a solemn meeting marking this holiday today.

Grishin Signs Obituary

PM081206 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 83 p 3

[Obituary of Mikhail Emmanuilovich Kats]

[Excerpts] On 25 May 1983 Mikhail Emmanuilovich Kats, twice USSR state prizewinner and personal pensioner of union status, died at the age of 76 following a severe and prolonged illness.

M.E. Kats was born in 1908 in the village of Surazh, Vitebsk Oblast.

In 1959 M.E. Kats was appointed director of the Moscow Kompressor Refrigerator Machine Building Plant, where he worked until 1980.

[Signed] V.V. Grishin, V.F. Promyslov, R.F. Dementyeva, K.I. Brekhov, L.A. Borisov, B.V. Nikolskiy, I.N. Ponomarev, A.M. Roganov, A.G. Rudskoy, S.G. Sokolov, I.N. Samokhin, A.N. Petrov, S.A. Kolesov, G.S. Vasilyeva, V.A. Lunev, V.P. Razuvakin, M.G. Shumelishskiy, V.N. Simonov, V. Ye. Kiselev

Grishin Gives Report

PM200829 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "The Important Tasks of Construction Workers"]

[Excerpts] Moscow's construction workers are participating actively in the implementation of the plans for the city's socioeconomic development and the materialization of the general plan for the capital's development. During the 2 years and 5 months of the 11th 5-Year Plan they have completed contract work valued at over R7 billion. New housing with a total area in excess of 8.3 million square meters has been commissioned and 46 school buildings and a large number of children's preschool establishments, hospitals, and polyclinics have been constructed.

Over 2 million square meters of industrial production premises have been put into operation, and major production capacities linked with the implementation of the Food Program have become operational.

At the same time, there are quite a few serious shortcomings in the sector's work. The program to improve capital construction approved by the party gorkom's March 1982 plenum is being implemented too slowly. The volume of work is not increasing in practical terms. Some lagging has been allowed in the implementation of individual provisions of the General Plan for Moscow's development. The production process in construction is being transferred too slowly to the intensive path of development.

A conference took place yesterday at Moscow CPSU Gorkom with the participation of economic leaders, party organization secretaries, trade union committee chairmen, and party group organizers and team leaders from construction organizations, construction industry enterprises, design organizations, and client organizations. They discussed the result of the sector's work in the past 2 years and 5 months and the tasks for fulfilling the capital construction plans for 1983 and the 11th 5-year plan.

A report was delivered by I.N. Ponomarev, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

Taking part in the conference's work were V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom; and B.V. Nikolskiy, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

Grishin Attends Meeting

LD110241 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] A session of the Moscow Soviet was held today to discuss the tasks before enterprises and organizations of industry, construction, transport and the sphere of services in Moscow, in connection with preparations for the winter. The report presented by Comrade Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Soviet Executive Committee, and the speeches made at the session noted that the scale of such preparatory work is growing every year along with housing construction and the development of all branches of the capital's town economy. Taking part in the work of the session was Comrade Grishin, member of Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSU Moscow City Council

Grishin Meets Delegation

LD212009 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Works by masters of fine arts of Georgia, which are on display at an exhibition that opened today in Moscow, include all the colors of their home region. A preview was timed for the Days of Literature and Arts of the Republic in the Russian Federation, and in the Moskva Theater the showing of pictures made at the Georgia film studios has begun.

At the Moscow Gorkom there was a meeting with the delegation of the Georgian SSR. Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, spoke of the contribution of the working people of the capital in implementing the plans of the 5-year period, and the Moscow city party organization's work in mobilizing the working people to successfully implement the decisions of the June CPSU Central Committee plenum. The leader of the delegation, Comrade Yenukidze, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, gave cordial thanks for the warmth and hospitality given by the Muscovites to the republic's envoys.

Grishin Ceremony Participant

LD221959 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Today flowers were ceremoniously laid at the monument to the friendship of peoples in Moscow on the occasion of the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Georgiyevskiy Treatise, the first document of fraternity and mutual aid between Russia and Georgia.

Comrades Grishin, Menteshashvili, and representatives of party, the capital's administrative and public organizations, as well as the Georgian SSR delegation to the days of the republic's literature and art in the RSFSR, took part in the festive ceremony.

Kunayev Attends Ceremonies

WA071400 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 11 May carries a 700-word report of CPSU Politburo Member and Kazakh CP First Secretary D.A. Kunayev's attendance at a ceremony in honor of the 38th anniversary of victory in WWII. Also attending were Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau members: K.M. Aukhadiyev, B.A. Ashimov, V.A. Grebenyuk, S.N. Imashev, K.K. Kazybayev, Z.K. Kamalidenov, O.S. Miroshkhin, N.A. Nazarbayev, D.T. Yazov, and others.

Kunayev Receives Conference Members

GF071510 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian at 0110 GMT on 7 June carries a poorly heard report saying that Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, received yesterday a group of writers participating in the fifth conference of the international secretariat of the Afro-Asian Writers Union which is currently being held in Alma-Ata.

The report says that during the meeting Comrade Kunayev noted the historical importance of the progressive movement of the Afro-Asian writers for further developing world literature and for guiding the national liberation movements and struggle for a just peace and for strengthening friendship among peoples against fascism and colonialism. The report goes on to say that Comrade Kunayev briefed the writers on labor activities in Kazakhstan for fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Congress of the Kazakh SSR Communist Party and the recommendations of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The radio concludes that the meeting was attended by [name indistinct] secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; and Sultanov, chief of the [word indistinct] department of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee.

Kunayev Inaugurates Meeting

LD081554 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1405 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Excerpt] A 2-day meeting-seminar of directors of general departments of obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms of the Kazakhstan Communist Party with the participation of directors of financial and economic departments of party obkoms, as well as workers of party committees enjoying the status of raykoms, has been held in the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee. It discussed ways to improve the handling of party documents and letters from working people, in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU congress, the 16th Congress of the Kazakhstan Communist Party, and advice and recommendations from Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The opening speech was made by Comrade Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee. On the agenda, said Comrade Kunayev, we have a very important question: improved handling of documents and letters in party committees. The party and its Central Committee are paying constant attention to this matter. As you know, new instructions have been introduced and a number of resolutions have been adopted by the CPSU Central Committee for the purpose of perfecting the handling of documents and letters.

The report was made by Nazarbayev, secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee.

The speaker and those who addressed the meeting noted that the republic's party committees are constantly improving the handling of party documents and letters from working people and strive to achieve efficiency in the control and attention to the implementation of the decisions that were adopted. Businesslike contacts are being strengthened between the workers of general departments and branch departments of the committees. The cadres are systematically taught the skills of party paperwork.

We organized and corrected the handling of documents. This has a positive effect in perfecting the style and methods of the activity of the republic's party committees.

Kunayev, Zimyanin Activities

PM201045 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 16 Jun carries on page 10 an Alma-Ata dispatch by special correspondents A. Samolenko and A. Obukhov which notes that D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Central Committee, attended a ceremonial meeting at the V.I. Lenin Palace held in connection with preparations for the Seventh Afro-Asian Writers' Conference, to be held in Tashkent 26 September to 3 October. The dispatch also mentions that Kunayev received a group of Soviet writers involved in the preparations for the conference. During a conversation with them he reportedly "noted the historical importance of the progressive movement of the Afro-Asian writers for the further development of world literature and the national liberation movement, and for the struggle for a just peace and strengthened friendship among peoples and against racism and colonialism."

On the same page the paper carries a reportage by special correspondent S. Belza on the main events of a Bulgarian newspaper festival in the USSR noting that: "Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee M.V. Zimyanin received participants in the 'Days of the Bulgarian Newspaper LITERATUREN FRONT in the USSR' 10 June."

Kunayev Visits Chimkent Oblast

LD202326 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Grain from Kazakhstan has gone to state granaries. In Chimkent Oblast, the most southerly of the republic, mass harvesting is under way, and today sovkhozes and kolkhozes have sent to the elevators the first hundreds of metric tons of grain of the new harvest.

Today the grain growers of Chimkent Oblast were visited by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee. He acquainted himself with progress in the harvest and conversed with the machine operators. Also today, a meeting of the oblast party organization aktiv was held in Chimkent. Chimkent farmers gave assurances that they will keep their word -- socialist pledges for the sale of grain to the state will be overfulfilled.

Kunayev Addresses Oblast

LD211843 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] A meeting of the party aktiv of Dzhambul Oblast today dealt with preparations for and the successful conducting of the harvest and the procurement of fodder. It was noted that the collective contract is being actively introduced here and that measures are being implemented to raise the effectiveness of competition and for the better use of machinery, to improve labor organization, and to reinforce cadres in the countryside.

The meeting stressed the need to intensify ideological-political, labor, and moral education. The same questions were discussed at a meeting of the Chimken Oblast party aktiv. It was noted that with every day the rates of harvesting grain crops are rising. Grain has already been harvested from the first 100,000 hectares. At the meeting attention was paid to the importance of an accelerated development of industry, including power engineering, and capital construction.

Comrade Kunayev spoke at the party aktiv meeting in Chimkent and Dzhambul.

Kuznetsov Presents Awards

PM161200 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Motherland's Awards"]

[Text] On 14 June in the Kremlin V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented Orders of Lenin to L.S. Kulichenko, first secretary of the Volgograd CPSU Obkom.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government, V.V. Kuznetsov cordially congratulated the recipients and wished them new successes for the benefit of the Soviet motherland.

The recipients expressed heartfelt thanks to the CPSU and the Soviet state for their high assessment of their activity.

The recipients were also greeted by T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Leaders Sign Obituary

PM200817 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 6

[Obituary of Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Alov]

[Excerpts] Soviet cinematographic art has suffered a heavy loss. Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Alov, eminent film producer and People's Artist of the USSR, has died suddenly at the age of 60.

[Signed] G.A. Aliyev, V.V. Grishin, K.U. Chernenko, P.N. Demichev, M.V. Zimyanin, V.F. Shauro, F.T. Yermash, L.A. Kulidzhanov, V.M. Mishin, A.V. Romanov, G.V. Aleksandrov,Yu.S. Afanasyev, S.F. Bondarchuk, Ye.I. Gabrilovich, S.A. Gerasimov, V.N. Zhdan, A.G. Zarkhi, T.F. Makarova, N.A. Kryuchkov, T.V. Levchuk, V.N. Naumov, Yu.N. Ozerov, B.V. Pavlenok, M.V. Pashkov, Yu.Ya. Rayzman, A.M. Roganov, S.I. Rostotskiy, N.T. Sizov, V.V. Tikhonov, M.A. Ulyanov, I.Ye. Kheyfits, G.N. Chukhray, S.I. Yutkevich

Leaders Attend Concert

LD202114 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 20 Jun 83

[From the Vremya newcast]

[Summary] The Days of Literature and Art of the Georgian SSR and the RSFSR festively opened in the Bolshoy Theater in Moscow today.

They are being held in honor of the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Georgian treatise, the first official treaty on alliance and mutual aid between Russia and Georgia.

On behalf of the working people of the Russian Federation the envoys of the Georgian people were cordially welcomed by Comrade Karpova, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

A reply was given by Comrade Yenukidze, secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party, the leader of the delegation of the guests. Then a concert was held.

"The opening of the Days of Literature and Art was attended by: Comrades Aliyev, Grishin, Demichev, Zimyanin and other officials."

Grishin at Moscow Readings

LD212154 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Public political readings entitled "The Party: The Mind, Honor and Conscience of Our Epoch," which are being held in Moscow, will help to achieve a profound assimiliation of Marxist-Leninist teachings on the party and the revolutionary practices of the international working class. They are dedicated to the 80th anniversary of the 2d Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress. Today they continued in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions.

A report entitled "The CPSU -- the Party of Proletarian Internationalism" was delivered by Professor Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU International Department. Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, is taking part in the readings.

Rashidov at Performance

LD080510 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Excerpt] The guest performance of the Auezov Academic Drama Theatre began in Tashkent today with the staging of the remarkable work "Karagos" by the classic writer of Kazakh literature Mukhtar Auezov. Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, and other republic leaders were present at the performance.

Rashidov at Health Meeting

GF091956 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] The republic's (?council) for upgrading contemporary standard of living of the people has held its meeting in Tashkent chaired by Sharaf Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. It was established during the meeting that the duty of safeguarding the health of Soviet citizens, particularly (?the health of youngsters), is among the most important duties related to upgrading the standard of living of the people.

Looking after youngsters in the Soviet Union is not only the responsibility of the parents alone. It is a task to which the state attaches great importance. The state has taken the responsibility of meeting the need by making treatment available for youngsters in medical institutions.

Reshidov Chairs Meeting

GF211346 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 8 Jun 83 p 1

[Excerpts] A meeting of the republic's council for improving the population's living conditions was held under the chairmanship of Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, in Tashkent on 6 June. A number of priority tasks related to further enhancing prosperity in the republic in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress were reviewed.

Attending the meeting were the party obkom secretaries, leading figures engaged in dieological questions, deputy chairmen of the oblast soviet executive committees, officials engaged in the questions of living conditions, rectors and secretaries of the university party organizations, and leaders of the scientific research institutions of the republic's health ministry. The participants in the meeting discussed measures for improving medical care provided to children and for preventing infectious diseases in the republic. Uzbek SSR Minister of Health A.M. Khudaybergenov presented a report.

The council heard and discussed reports on questions for further improving the living conditions of students presented by S.P. Pulatov, Uzbek SSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education; M. Kh. Khasanov, republic's minister of trade; V.P. Kuksenko, minister of the food services to the population [name and title as published]; Z. Sh. Siradzhev, chairman of the Uzbek [word indistinct]; and P.K. Kayumov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Gosprofobra.

Sh. R. Rashidov delivered an important speech at the council's meeting. He said: "In addressing the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed the importance of constant attention to the needs of workers and all sectors of the population and their work and living conditions."

Sh. R. Rashidov dwelt at length on the tasks directed at solving the discussed questions and at further improving the living conditions of the republic's population. He noted that fulfilling these tasks will allow us at the same time to solve the urgent questions of economic life. The success in fulfilling all our national economic plans depends on the living conditions of workers and no how they work and rest. It was noted in the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum that the more attention that is given to this matter, the better everyone will do his work. This is related to the struggle for enhancing the living conditions of the population.

Participating in the council's meetings were members and candidate members of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and deputy chairmen of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers.

Romanov Activities Reported

PM201456 [Editorial Report] Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 3 June front-pages a LENTASS report entitled "Triumph of Immortal Ideas: Lenin Lectures in Honor of the 80th Anniversary of the Second Party Congress."

The report states that "G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad party Obkom, was in the presidium at the Lenin lectures held 2 June in the Smolnyy to mark the 80th anniversary of the Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Workers party."

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 4 June front-pages a LENTASS report entitled "Leningrad's Maritime Shield" which states that on 3 June "G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Commitee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad party Obkom, familiarized himself with the progress of the work to construct flood defenses for Leningrad."

Romanov Delivers Reports

PM230838 [Editorial Report] Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 8 June front-pages a LENTASS report entitled "Excellent Equipment for Agriculture." It states that on 7 June "G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad party Obkom, delivered a report at a meeting of the Kirovskiy Zavod party organization aktiv" on new tractor production and plant modernization, and that he "delivered a concluding speech at the meeting." It also states that the same day G.V. Romanov toured the plant and talked to workers and employees."

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 10 June front-pages a LENTASS report entitled "Preparing in an Organized Way for Gathering the New Harvest: Conference at Smolnyy." It states that on 9 June "G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad party Obkom, addressed a meeting of first secretaries of Leningrad and Leningrad Oblast gorkoms and raykoms which discussed preparations for and the carrying out of this year's harvesting."

Shevardnadze Visits Theater

PM201504 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 31 May 83 p 2

[Report by V. Dmitriyeva: "Old Theater's Youth"]

[Text] Tbilisi -- The restoration and capital repair of the building of the Georgian Sh. Rustaveli Academy Theater began a year ago. A surprise awaited the construction workers: They uncovered a mural executed by the outstanding artists D. Kakabadze, L. Gudiashvili, and S. Sudeykin. E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, recently familiarized himself with the progress in the theater's repair. The high quality of the work was noted and the need was stressed to display an attentive attitude toward artistic and historical assets.

Shevardnadze Attends Session

LD061753 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] A session of the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian SSR took place today in Tbilisi. The deputies discussed the tasks of the Soviets in improving work in the sphere of services. It was noted that service enterprise working hourse, convenient to the public, have been established in the republic's industrial centers. Services are being made available to plants and factories and also to customers at home. Consumer services in the countryside have been particularly successful. In all more than 600 types of services are provided to the population. Concrete measures for the elimination of the shortcomings were outlined. The session adopted a law of the Georgian SSR on the establishment of a housing code for the republic. Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, took part in the work of the session.

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT DATA FOR JAN-MAY PUBLISHED

PM221531 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 25, Jun 83 (Signed to Press 15 Jun 83) p 13

[Unattributed "Statistical Summary": "USSR Industry During the First 5 Months of 1983"]

[Text] The EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA editorial board has obtained from the USSR Central Statistical Administration the following data on the results of industry's work in the period January-May 1983.

The volume of industrial production in January-May 1983 increased 4.1 percent against the corresponding period last year.

Labor productivity increased 3.3 percent in the same period.

The January-May plan for the volume of output sales was fulfilled 102 percent. The plan was fulfilled by all the industrial ministries and union republics.

The following data show the indicators of production activity of individual ministries:

All-union and union republic ministries and departments	Percentage fulfillment of Jan-May output volume plan	Jan-May 1983 as percentage of Jan-May 1982 production volume	Labor productivity
Power and electrification	100.7	102	99.2
Petroleum industry	101	102	99.3
Petroleum refining and petrochemical industry	100.8	103	102
Gas industry	103	106	105
Coal industry	101	101	99.1
Ferrous metallurgy	102	103	102
Nonferrous metallurgy	101	104	103
Chemical industry	102	104	103
Production of mineral fertilizers	102	109	107
Power machine building	103	105	104
Heavy and transport machine building	102	104	104
Electrical equipment industry	102	107	107
Chemical and petroleum machine building	102	108	108
Machine tool and tool building industry	102	106	105
Instrument making, automation equipment and control systems	102	106	107
Automotive industry	103	104	104
Tractor and agricultural machine building	102	106	106
Machine building for animal husbandry and feed production	102	110	106
Construction, road and municipal machine building	103	105	105
Machine building for light and food industry and household appliances	102	106	106

Timber, pulp and paper and wood processing industry	102	105	105
Construction materials industry	102	105	105
Light industry	100.6	100.3	101
Food industry	102	105	105
Fruit and vegetable industry	107	110	107
Meat and dairy industry	104	109	108
Fish industry	106	105	105
Procurement	103	103	102
Medical industry	101	108	107
Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry	105	118	113

As for the machine-building ministries, the ministries of the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry, the Construction Materials Industry and Procurement, and the Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry, which have completely gone over to planning and evaluating performance according to normative net output, the data have been cited in accordance with that indicator.

Data for the union republics (including industry under union jurisdiction) are cited below:

Union republics	Percentage fulfillment of Jan-May plan for output sales	Jan-May 1983 as percentage of Jan-May 1982 in production volume
RSFSR	101	104
Ukrainian SSR	102	104
Belorussian SSR	102	105
Uzbek SSR	102	105
Kazakh SSR	102	103
Georgian SSR	103	105
Azerbaijan SSR	102	105
Lithuanian SSR	103	105
Moldavian SSR	103	116
Latvian SSR	102	102
Kirghiz SSR	102	102
Tajik SSR	103	101
Armenian SSR	102	104
Turkmen SSR	103	105
Estonian SSR	102	105

Production of the most important types of output totaled:

Types of output	Output produced		Jan-May 1983 as percentage of Jan-May 1982
	In May 1983	In Jan-May 1983	
Electric power -- billion kilowatt hours	109	604	103

Oil (including gas condensate) -- million metric tons	52.5	256	102
Gas -- billion cubic meters	44.5	222	107
Coal -- million metric tons	57.0	304	100
Steel -- million metric tons	13.0	63.7	102
Rolled ferrous metal products (finished) million metric tons	9.0	44.2	102
Steel pipes -- million metric tons	1.5	7.7	105
Iron ore -- million metric tons	20.7	101.3	101
Mineral fertilizers (in 100-percent nutrient equivalent) -- million metric tons	2.6	12.6	110
Chemical plant-protection agents (standard units) -- thousand metric tons	48.4	240	104
Sulfuric acid -- million metric tons	1.9	10.3	105
Synthetic resins and plastics -- million metric tons	0.4	1.8	107
Chemical fibers and yarn -- thousand metric tons	107	548	104
Motor vehicle tires -- millions	4.9	26.0	100.5
AC electric motors -- million kilowatts	4.4	22.3	102
Metal-cutting machine tools -- million rubles	181	903	105
of which those with numerical program control	49.9	239	120
Forging and pressing machines -- million rubles	55.6	275	107
Automatic manipulators with program control (industrial robots) -- thousands	0.7	3.1	164
Instruments, means of automation and spare parts -- billion rubles	0.3	1.8	106
Computer equipment and spare parts -- billion rubles	0.3	1.3	112
Oil apparatus -- million rubles	17.4	89.1	100.6
Chemical equipment and spare parts -- million rubles	63.2	338	105
Technological equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry -- million rubles	128	652	107

Mainline diesel locomotives -- million horsepower	0.3	1.6	107
Mainline electric locomotives -- million horsepower	0.3	1.6	102
Mainline freightcars -- thousands	4.7	24.8	98
Tractors -- thousands	45.7	238	100.6
Agricultural machines -- billion rubles	0.3	1.4	106
Machines for animal husbandry and feed production -- billion rubles	0.2	1.0	106
Grain harvesting combines -- thousands	9.3	48.6	108
Excavators -- thousands	3.4	17.5	98
Commercial timber (excluding small-scale timber procurers) -- million cubic meters	15.3	126	100.4
Paper -- million tons	0.5	2.4	106
of which, newsprint -- billion square meters	2.8	12.9	103
Cement -- million metric tons	11.0	52.8	106
Precast ferroconcrete (excluding output of subsidiary enterprises) -- million cubic meters	8.6	43.9	103
Textiles, all types -- billion square meters	0.9	4.8	102
Knitted underwear and outerwear -- million items	134	690	100.8
Leather footwear -- million pairs	61.5	321	101
Meat (from raw materials of state resources) -- million metric tons	0.6	3.4	109
Sausage products (from raw materials of state resources) -- million metric tons	0.2	1.2	100.8
Edible fish products, including canned fish -- billion rubles	0.5	2.5	110
Butter (from raw materials of state resources) -- thousand metric tons	171	492	124
Wholemilk products (in milk equivalent) from raw materials of state resources -- million metric tons	2.5	11.3	107
Margarine products (from raw materials of state resources) -- thousand metric tons	131	667	105
Vegetable oil (from raw materials of state resources) -- million metric tons	0.2	1.1	107
Clocks and watches -- millions	5.8	29.1	101
China earthenware, and majolica -- million rubles	69.2	363	104
Radio receivers -- millions	0.7	3.8	106
Television sets -- millions	0.7	3.5	103
of which, color sets	0.3	1.4	111

Refrigerators and freezers -- millions	0.5	2.5	99.1
of which, those with a capacity of 200 cubic decimeters or more	0.2	1.1	104
Washing machines -- millions	0.3	1.8	107
Passenger motor cars -- thousands	104	544	100.4
Motor cycles and motor scooters -- thousands	91.7	472	100.6
Furniture -- billion rubles	0.6	2.9	105

Commentary on the Summary

The results of industry's work in January-May have been summed up. The plan for the column of sales was fulfilled by 102 percent. All the industrial ministries and union republics coped with the 5-month targets successfully.

Since the beginning of the year the plan has been considerably overfulfilled for the extraction of oil, gas, coal and iron ore, and the production of metal products, mineral fertilizers, chemical plant-protection agents, motor vehicle tires, motor vehicles, tractors, grain-harvesting combines, beet-harvesting machines, cement, window glass, television sets, radio receivers, refrigerators and freezers, and cotton, silk and linen textiles.

The overall volume of industrial production increased 4.1 percent compared with January-May last year, as against 3.2 percent in terms of the annual plan. The average daily industrial production increased by 4.6 percent in this period (there was one less working day during January-May this year than during January-May last year).

Labor productivity in industry increased 3.3 percent in January-May, against 2.9 percent in terms of the annual plan. Some 83 percent of the increase in industrial output was obtained by an increase in labor productivity. All the industrial ministries, except for the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, fulfilled the targets for labor productivity growth. Throughout industry as a whole and in most of the industrial ministries, the labor productivity growth rate outstripped the average wage increase.

In the fuel and energy sectors, the gas industry developed at the highest rate. Gas extraction increased by 7 percent in comparison with January-May last year. Electricity generation increased 3 percent and the extraction of oil and gas condensate increased 2 percent.

In ferrous metallurgy, the increase in the smelting of cast iron and steel and the output of finished rolled metal and pipes -- which had been planned for this period -- was ensured. The output of finished rolled ferrous metals increased 2 percent and that of steel pipes increased 5 percent. Rather less coke and less of the higher grades of manganese ore were produced than in the corresponding period last year. The planned volume of production of a number of effective and economic types of metal products, which could replace a large amount of ordinary-grade metal, was not ensured.

In the chemical and petrochemical industries a considerable increase in the production of mineral fertilizers, pesticides, synthetic resins and plastics, chemical fibers, sulfuric acid, caustic and calcined soda, and other chemical products was ensured. However, the plan targets for May and for January-May for the output of synthetic resins and plastics, chemical fibers, sulfuric acid, and caustic soda were not realized in full.

In machine building, the production of most types of machines and equipment increased substantially -- particularly metal-cutting machine tools with numerical program control, industrial robots, forging and pressing machines, instruments, means of automation and computer equipment, technological equipment for the light and food industry, agricultural machines, and machines for animal husbandry and feed production. At the same time the plan was underfulfilled by the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building for the output of mainline freightcars, by the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry for the output of AC electric motors, and by the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building for the output of chemical equipment.

In the timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry, the average daily output of round timber increased somewhat, while the output of sawn lumber remained virtually at the level of January-May last year. The plan for the output of fiberboard and chipboard, pulp, containerboard and printing, writing and notebook paper was underfulfilled.

Production of consumer goods (at retail prices) increased 3 percent in comparison with the first 5 months of last year. The plan, established by associations and enterprises, for the output of these goods per ruble of the wage fund was fulfilled. The production of textiles, carpets and carpet goods increased by 2 percent and that of chinaware, earthenware and majolica by 4 percent. The output of many food products and cultural, consumer and economic goods -- radio receivers, color television sets, large-capacity refrigerators, and furniture -- increased considerably.

At the same time, collectives of the light industry undersupplied consumers by around 14 million square meters of textiles, 4.6 million knitted items, and 1.3 million pairs of leather footwear, while collectives of machine building for the light and food industry and household appliances undersupplied consumers by 14,000 domestic washing machines.

The elimination of shortcomings still existing in work and the fulfillment of plan targets for the production and supply of output on the established products list are matters of honor for every labor collective. It is important to make fuller use of the masses' labor activeness, to mount socialist competition, even more broadly orienting it toward the end result, and toward improving production efficiency and output quality, and to support to the utmost and disseminate advanced experience so as to successfully fulfill the established plan targets and increased socialist pledges for 1983 and the 5-year plan as a whole.

SOYUZ T-9 MANNED SPACESHIP LAUNCHED 27 JUNE

Mission's Program

LD271145 Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 27 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched the spaceship Soyuz T-9 at 13 hours 12 minutes Moscow time today in accordance with its space exploration program. The spaceship is manned by Colonel Vladimir Lyakhov, pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR and Hero of the Soviet Union who is the flight commander, and Flight Engineer Aleksandr Aleksandrov.

The mission's program provides for Soyuz T-9's link-up with the orbiting complex Salyut-7 -- Cosmos-1443. The crew are to perform scientific-technological and medico-biological research and experiments aboard the manned complex. Cosmonauts Lyakhov and Alesksandrov feel well. Soyuz T-9's on-board systems are functioning normally.

Additional Details

LD280106 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] The flight of the Soyuz T-9 spacecraft continues. The Flight Control Center reports:

Protons [callsign] Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov have just completed a regular communications session and have gone below the radio-horizon of the earth-based tracking station on Kamchatka. The working day of the crew began 2 hours ago by which time the cosmonauts had already had breakfast and checked the work of the spaceship systems. They had already carried out one maneuver as a result of which the flight orbit was moved higher and closer to the Salyut-7 station. At this moment, according to the schedule, the crew is conducting a second correction to the orbit. Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov will report the results from this work when, having circled round the globe of the earth, they re-enter the radio-visibility zone. The crew feels well.

Linkup Reported

LD281417 Moscow TASS in English 1411 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 28 TASS -- At 14 hours 46 minutes of Moscow time today, the spaceship Soyuz T-9 linked up with the orbital complex Salyut-7 -- Cosmos-1443.

After checking the pressure tightness of the link-up module cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov passed over into the station. The manned research complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-9 -- Cosmos-1443 began functioning in orbit. The total weight of the orbital complex is 47 tonnes.

On the programme of work of the crew are: a study of the earth's surface and its atmosphere in the interests of various branches of the economy, astrophysical and medico-biological research, technological and technical experiments, the practicing of the methods of control of large-size manned complexes. According to the date of telemetric information, the onboard systems of the orbital complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-9 -- Cosmos-1443 are functioning normally. The cosmonauts Lyakhov and Aleksandrov feel well. The crew started fulfilling the pre-planned flight programme.

USTINOV ADDRESSES RECEPTION FOR MILITARY GRADUATES

PM281117 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jun 83 First Edition pp 1, 3

[Unattributed report: "All Forces and Knowledge -- For the Motherland, Party, and People: Kremlin Reception in Honor of Graduates of Military Academies"]

[Text] The Soviet Armed Forces have been replenished with a new detachment of graduates from military academies -- commanders, political workers, and engineers with higher military qualifications. The tradition of marking this event as a great and moving festival is a vivid manifestation of the fatherly concern of the party and government for the training of officer cadres. The reception held on 27 June by the USSR Defense Ministry and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate in honor of graduates of military academies took place in an exceptionally warm, cordial atmosphere.

In the spacious halls of the great Kremlin Palace there gathered generals and officers of the USSR Armed Forces, representatives of the armies of the fraternal socialist countries who received military education in the Soviet Union, commanders and political workers of military educational institutions, professors, and teachers who invested much labor in training and educating their pupils.

Present to congratulate the graduates on the successful completion of their studies and to send them on their way to join the troops and fleets were Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; I.F. Dimitriyev and N.I. Savinkin, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections; USSR ministers and chairmen of USSR state committees; Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Chief Marshal of Artillery V.F. Tolubko, Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov, Marsal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, Chief S.K. Kurkotkin, Army Gen V.M. Shabanov, Marshal of Engineering Troops N.F. Shestopalov, and Army Gen I.N. Shkadov; and generals, admirals, and officers of the Main and Central Directorates of the USSR Defense Ministry.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, who was warmly greeted by those present, addressed the reception participants. He warmly congratulated the graduates -- generals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces and the armies of the fraternal socialist countries who have graduated from our military academies -- on the completion of their training and their start on a responsible new stage in military service.

The defense minister conveyed warm congratulations and good wishes to the graduates from Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and chairman of the USSR Defense Council. The reception participants greeted this report with tumultuous, prolonged applause. Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov stressed, devotes great attention to strengthening the country's defense capability and increasing the Soviet Armed Forces' combat might. Allow me, on your behalf, dear comrades, he said, to express sincere gratitude for this to Yuriy Vladimirovich and to wish him fruitful work for the benefit of our socialist motherland.

The USSR defense minister then read out the greetings message sent to the military academy graduates by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Councils of Ministers. It expresses sincere congratulations to the officers of the Soviet Armed Forces and the armies of the socialist community countries and wishes for great successes in military labor.

"Every word of the greetings message," D.F. Ustinov noted, "is steeped in the tremendous concern of the party and its Central Committee for strengthening the country's defense capability and increasing the Soviet Armed Forces' combat might and for our officer cadres. This is a mandate to sacredly fulfill your duty to defend the motherland and socialism's achievements and strengthen the might of the Soviet Army and Navy."

Allow me, on behalf of those present in this hall, on behalf of graduates of the military academies and the whole personnel of the Armed Forces, said Dmitriy Ustinov, to warmly thank the party Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and the Soviet Government for their tireless concern for the Armed Forces, for the cordial congratulations and good wishes, and to assure them that the graduates of military academies will carry out with honor the mandate of the party, and will dedicate all their strength, knowledge, and energy to the noble cause of service to our great homeland!

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov went on to say: The present graduation of pupils of military academies is taking place at a time rich in important political events. The Soviet people are successfully implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, and the decisions of the November 1982 and June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenums. The economic might of our country is growing steadily, its defense potential is growing stronger, and the well-being of the Soviet people is increasing. For the successful resolution of the creative tasks to further improve developed socialism, peace is required. For this reason, the USSR is consistently and persistently struggling, with the other countries of the socialist community, to prevent war. The June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the recently-held session of the USSR Supreme Soviet have again confirmed the traditional peace-loving foreign policy course of the Soviet state.

We do not need war. We are its convinced opponents.

However, as Yuriy Andropov stressed in his speech at the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee: "Our aim is not only to prevent wars. We are striving toward a fundamental improvement in international relations, for the strengthening and development of all good initiatives in these relations. We will strive for [dobivatsay] respect of sovereign rights of states and peoples, the strict observance of the principles of international law which imperialism is increasingly trying to reject and trample on.

Imperialist reactionary circles, first and foremost of the United States, are, under various false pretexts, rejecting all our proposals directed toward halting the arms race, and are adopting a line towards the failure of the Geneva talks on the reduction of arsenals of nuclear weapons. They are appealing for a "crusade" against communism, and are nurturing plans for the annihilation of socialism as a system.

To carry out these plans, new types of nuclear and conventional armaments are being created and deployed on a broad scale. In a word, a base is being established to ensure military superiority over the countries of the socialist community and to pursue a policy of diktat toward them.

The deployment in Western Europe of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles, planned for the end of this year, constitutes a special danger to the cause of peace. Their establishment would lead to a serious change in the military-political situation, not only on the continent, but in the world as a whole.

Naturally, the USSR defense minister stressed, we cannot look idly on while many hundreds of U.S. medium-range missiles are deployed on the doorstep of our common socialist home; across the ocean more and more new intercontinental ballistic missiles, Trident submarine missiles, and heavy bombers are introduced and targeted against us.

Under conditions of a mounting nuclear threat, it would be a crime on our part to endanger the peaceful labor of the peoples of the countries of the socialist community. The statement of the Soviet Government, to which the Soviet people have given a mandate to strengthen the defensive might of our socialist homeland, makes clear that it will take countermeasures [otvetnyye mery] jointly with its friends.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government are doing all that is necessary in order to remove the threat of war and to defend peace. At the same time, they are displaying constant concern for maintaining the country's defense capability at the right level. Such a course has been bequeathed to us by V. I. Lenin; it corresponds completely to the present-day international situation.

One of the most important results of the past few decades is the achievement of a military-strategic equilibrium between socialism and imperialism, and we shall not allow it to be broken.

Deeply aware of the growing threat of war, Soviet servicemen are tirelessly perfecting their military skill and constant readiness to perform the tasks entrusted to them by the homeland. Together with their brother-in-arms, the servicemen of the armies of the other Warsaw Pact member states, they reliably guard the great achievements of socialism.

The profession of defender of the socialist fatherland is a responsible and honored one. To be an energetic champion of the policy of the CPSU among the personnel, a bearer and continuer of the traditions of the Soviet Armed Forces, and to make every effort to strengthen the combat readiness of units and ships so as to ensure the firm security of the homeland -- such is the high calling of a Soviet officer.

Marshall of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov reminded the graduates that the completion of training in academies is just one of the stages on the path to great military expertise. Life does not stand still. Military equipment and weapons are becoming constantly more sophisticated and complex. Methods of waging combat operations are changing. Increasingly educated and morally and physically trained reinforcements are joining the Army and Navy every year. And this demands of officers and direct organizers of combat and political training more profound knowledge, great military expertise, and the ability to not only train but also educate their subordinates.

We hope, the defense minister said, that, on joining the troops and fleets, you will continue to persistently teach yourselves and your subordinates what is necessary in war -- to defeat a strong, insidious, and technically well equipped enemy, and defeat him by ability, not numbers.

It must be remembered that only your labor and the labor of your subordinates -- intensive, persistent, and dogged labor -- can ensure a high standard of air and naval skill among the troops and fleets!

The importance of a high state of combat readiness has now especially increased. This is caused in the first place by the intensification of imperialist aggressiveness, military preparations, and adventurism. The Pentagon is thinking about being the first to deliver a strike on the USSR and other countries of the Warsaw Pact. It is nurturing plans to conduct both a protracted and limited nuclear war.

Without dramatizing the contemporary international situation, and also without underestimating its complexity, we must manifest an even greater concern about raising combat readiness and watchfulness, so that no eventuality can catch us unaware.

The November and June plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the recent session of the USSR Supreme Soviet paid particular attention to the need to increase state and labor discipline in all spheres of the economy and management. This is a requirement of life. It relates to the full extent to us, too.

The improvement of organization and order, and the maintenance of high military discipline in subunits, units, and ships must be an object of daily concern for officers. Neither combat readiness nor victory in battle are conceivable without this. The maintenance of high military discipline must be linked with the implementation of plans and programs of combat and political training, educational work, and the establishment of a firm procedure as laid down by regulations in units and on ships. Successes here can only be achieved if an officer himself has a solid knowledge of and unquestioningly fulfills the requirements of the military regulations, always sets an example of discipline, executive efficiency, industriousness, and organization, wages a resolute and uncompromising struggle against indulgences of any kind, probes the state of discipline in depth, and eliminates the causes and conditions giving rise to violations.

Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov then noted that the great and complex tasks facing the Armed Forces could be resolved successfully only with well organized and purposeful party-political and political-educational work. The contemporary situation and the decisions of the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee demand further improvements in its efficiency. The meaning of the party's demands on this question were clearly formulated by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov.

The convincing and concrete demonstration of our achievements, the serious analysis of new problems which are constantly being born of life, freshness of thought and word -- this is the way toward the further improvement of the whole of our propaganda, which must always be truthful and realistic, and also interesting, intelligible, and hence more effective, he stressed.

It is essential that the entire ideological work be carried out more actively, that personnel should be educated in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, and of limitless devotion to the party, to the homeland, and to the ideas of communism. Material and documents devoted to the 40th anniversary of the outstanding victories of the Soviet Armed Forces in the Great Patriotic War and to the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism should be used more widely for these purposes.

Party-political and educational work should be ardently carried out, should be exciting, and should leave a profound mark in people's consciousness. Our main opponents on this path are formalism, cliches, timidity, and sometimes mental idleness. These should have no place in the education of Soviet servicemen.

The June CPSU Central Committee Plenum firmly stressed the exceptional importance of strengthening the party's ideological and mass political work. The contemporary stage of developed socialism requires this. Marxism-Leninism is, was, and always will be a special kind of weapon for our Armed Forces. We should do everything to ensure that this weapon is sharp and awesome to our enemies, and that the level of ideological and mass-political work in the Army and Navy fully corresponds to the requirements of the party!

In conclusion, the defense minister expressed gratitude to the commanders, political workers, and professorial and teaching staff of military academies for the great labor they have devoted to training and educating highly skilled military specialialists and developing Soviet military science and wished them further creative successes. On behalf of the reception participants he once more assured the party Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Soviet Government that the graduates of military academies will fulfill their duty as soldiers in an exemplary fashion, and will make a worthy contribution to the cause of further strengthening the military might of our glorious Armed Forces, and consolidating the security of the Soviet motherland and all countries of the socialist community!

Maj A.P. Kireyev, a graduate of the V.I. Lenin Military Political Academy, took the floor.

"We are moved to the bottom of our hearts," he said, "by the greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers and their wishes for successes in the honorable service as a Soviet officer, wishes which display fatherly concern.

"Graduates of military academies, like all the Soviet people, received with great satisfaction the election of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov to the post of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. We see this as a further enhancement of the Communist Party's leading role in the life of Soviet society and in strengthening our motherland's economic and defense might.

"We all realize at what a crucial moment we are entering the troops and fleets. We adopt the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum and the USSR defense minister's instructions for strict execution and we assure you that we will devote all our knowledge, ability, and skills and all the warmth of our hearts and our creative energy to the cause of further increasing the combat potential of the Army and Navy."

Santiesteban Pupo Nelson, a major in the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba and a graduate of the M.V. Frunze Military Academy, spoke on behalf of the officers from fraternal armies who have graduated from Soviet military academies. Expressing cordial gratitude and sincere thanks to the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government for the opportunity to study military matters and master military science -- the science of victory -- at the renowned Soviet academies, he said. "Like our Soviet friends, we greeted with deep satisfaction the election of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov -- that outstanding leader of the Leninist type -- as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. We wish him great successes in his responsible work.

"Joint studies with Soviet students in the great Lenin's motherland have brought us as close as brothers. The Soviet people's tremendous achievements in all spheres of communist building convincingly indicate the invincibility of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism, and the friendship of the socialist countries' peoples. We constantly sensed the concern and attentiveness of the command and the professorial and teaching staff and we sincerely thank them.

"We passed through a real school of ideological tempering and high combat skill and will fulfill with still greater energy our international duty in the cause of the joint defense of our countries' socialist gains."

Doctor of Military Sciences Prof Major Gen N.A. Zubkov, senior teacher at the K.Ye. Voroshilov Military Academy of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, then spoke: "We are aware," he stressed, "that now, through the fault of imperialist states, above all, the United States, the international situation has deteriorated sharply.

"Every Soviet person and Army and Navy serviceman is required to double and treble his efforts in any sector of work. In relation to military cadres, this demand is further enhanced, particularly in matters of ensuring the Armed Forces' constant combat readiness and preparing them to resolve the most complex tasks in the defense of socialist gains and the peaceful labor of the peoples of our country and the socialist community countries. We are directed toward this by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum and the eighth USSR Supreme Soviet Session and the instructions of Comrade Yuriy Vladimorovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

"Fulfilling the demands which the 26th CPSU Congress, the party's Central Committee, and the Soviet Government make on higher education, we devote the main attention in our work to forming high moral, political, and combat qualities in the students and cultivating the habits of skilled organizers, leaders, and educators capable of mobilizing and leading personnel to resolve the responsible tasks facing the Armed Forces. We regard every batch of graduates not only as the result of our work, but as the next stage in further improving that work.

"Responding to the tireless concern of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government for the Armed Forces and for military VUZ," Maj Gen Zubkov said in conclusion, "we assure you that we will train still more persistently and to a higher standard officer cadres devoted to the cause of communism and we will develop Soviet military science still more actively."

The reception demonstrated the unity and cohesion of military cadres around the Leninist Communist Party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov. The participants in the reception unanimously approved the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and expressed readiness to devote all their forces to further strengthening the combat might of the Armed Forces.